THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less	$2 50
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Citations for Letters of Guardianship	3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration	4 50
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Applications for leave to sell Land	5 00
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Sales of Land, etc., per square	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare [illegible] per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, [illegible] per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; E. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.58 A.M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P.M.
Leave West Point	12.50 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P.M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4.35 P.M.
Arrive at West Point	12.35 A.M.
Leave West Point	11.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.45 A.M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P.M.
Arrive at Macon	2.18 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. april8-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov1[illegible]-d1y

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)

Over Kyle's Auction Store,

ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA

Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d3m

H. MARSHALL,

DENTIST,

CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta .... Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,

N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.

fb29—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. je16-d1y

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. je16-d3m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sunday, from 9 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMBLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; F. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arrive	Mails Close.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail		
Athens, Ga., and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 18, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC.—M. G. Rainwater is not connected with or in the employ of THE CONSTITUTION in any capacity whatever.

CHATHAM AND BURTON.—The attention of our readers is called to the communications over the above signatures. They are from authors much revered and honored by the white people of Georgia. Let us heed the counsels of the good, the wise, and the patriotic.

THE MILITARY TRIAL.—We trust no reader of THE CONSTITUTION will fail to read the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette, relative to the foul conspiracy of the Ashburn detectives to convict the innocent young men now on trial in this city.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Democrats of Fulton, don't forget or neglect the meeting at Davis' Hall to-night. It is the duty of every man to be there. Democracy demands your presence, and the reputation of the city thunders in your ears, "go to the meeting!" Go early—go every man; lay aside all other engagements and go, "not stand upon the order of your going."

Will some one tell us what has become of the Grant party in this State? Was it killed in the house of its friends, or was it a premature vegetation which could not withstand the heat of our tropical sun? It seems to have gone the way of all the earth, without a single friend to chronicle its demise. Republics are ungrateful.

Will Gen. Meade and Gov. Bullock tell us how long they intend carrying the new State Government of Georgia in their breeches pockets? The people are in a muddle, and anxious to know what their status is—whether they have a State Government or no. If they withhold the new born babe much longer, in view of the hot weather, and the fury with which the dog-star rages, we shall be compelled to pronounce it a case of "suspended animation."

EXPLANATORY.—We did injustice to the Senate in a paragraph, headed "All the Senators Eligible," contained in this morning's CONSTITUTION. Having been absent from the city during the first few days of the session, we were not apprised of the fact that Bradley's case was in the hands of a special committee; and further, the charge against him being that of "felony," it did not occur to us, while penning the paragraph which unjustly reflects upon the Senate, that Aaron Alpeoria's case does not properly come under the investigation ordered by Gen. Meade. We are now assured that Senators do not propose to "associate with a felon and a vulgar blackguard," but will in good time rid the Senate of the filthy creature.

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.—The third party movement was brief but not brilliant. It was born, lived and died in a day. Its birth, life and death, were measured in a single breath, its story in a single line.

In allusion to this abortive attempt to center a few disappointed Democrats and Radicals on a third ticket, the Cincinnati Commercial, a Radical paper, says:

The third party movement has come to a premature end. Nobody can be found to lead the forlorn hope. Chase declines, Hendricks would not touch it, and as for Pendleton, he was a Seymour man from the beginning, and insisted that a leading member of the Ohio delegation should hunt him up and say as much.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE, MUSIC TEACHER. It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to call attention to this gifted and accomplished lady, who has recently taken up her residence in our midst. As a musical performer, and as a teacher of the science, Mrs. V. has few, if any equals in the South. To such of our citizens who may desire to educate their daughters in "the art of arts," from a long and intimate knowledge of her attainments as a teacher, and her accomplishments as a lady, we would cordially commend Mrs. Villipigue to their favor. She may be found at the residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. F. M. Chisolm where her classes are taught, and where she would be pleased to confer with such as may wish to engage her professional services.

ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.—All honor to the Democratic members of the House. All were present this morning, except Mr. Moon, who is sick, and Mr. Butts, of Marion, who is absent for some reason or other. He will, of course, be able to explain his failure to be here at the time when his services are most needed.

We congratulate the State on the selection of Democrats who are true to the interests of all the people, and who are not to be bought by gold, Judgeships or Senatorships. All is well, and the people of Georgia may confide with confidence in the Democratic and Conservative gentlemen they have sent here to represent them.

We hope, on Monday morning, to see every man at his post. A trick may be sprung at any moment, and if a salient point is exposed it will be attacked. An effort to reconsider the eligibility vote will probably be made, and it is just as important to prevent reconsideration as it was to adopt the minority report. "The country needs rest," and this "wrangling" for Brown and Bullock supremacy should cease at once, and the business of the country should receive the attention of the Legislature.

THE WHISKY TAX BILL.—A Washington special to the Louisville Courier, of the 16th instant, says the bill to reduce the Whisky Tax to 60 cents, as agreed on by the Conference Committee passed, and will be signed by the President.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M., according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Senator from the 31st district, Mr. Wm. F. Bowers.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Anderson, Stringer and Welch, a few days on account of sickness.

Mr. SPEER offered a resolution to the effect that the Messenger be authorized to procure locks for the desks of each member. Adopted.

Mr. HIGBEE offered a resolution that the hour of meeting hereafter shall be 10 o'clock, A. M., and adjournment at 1 o'clock, P. M. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. BURNS then moved that the Senate adjourn to 10 o'clock Monday morning, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

House met. Speaker McWhorter in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spilman.

Roll called, and proceedings of last meeting read and adopted.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, having the floor, resumed his argument in defense of the Minority Report of the Committee on Eligibility. When he concluded

Mr. PRICE, of Lumpkin, called for the previous question (the adoption of the Minority Report.)

A reading of the resolutions embraced in the Minority Report was then called for, as follows:

Resolved, That John Long, of the county of Carroll, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

Resolved, That William F. McCullough, of Jones, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

Resolved, That J. M. Nunn, of the county of Glasscock, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood as follows: Yeas 95, nays 53.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, offered a resolution that the reports of the Committee, and all the evidence, be sent to the Governor. Ruled out of order.

The resolutions were then taken up *seriatim*, the vote being largely in the majority on the adoption of the first, which declares Mr. Long eligible to a seat in the House.

On the vote on the second resolution, Mr. Bryant, of Richmond, demanded the yeas and nays, and the reading of the affidavit in the case of Mr. McCullough. This was done, and the resolution adopted by yeas 100, nays 48.

The third resolution, declaring Mr. Nunn eligible, was also adopted by a large majority.

The question thus being finally disposed of—

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Under the instructions of the General commanding the Third Military District, communicated to the House by his Excellency the Provisional Governor, the House proceeded to examine into and investigate the eligibility of its members under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and after a full and thorough investigation thereof, have found all persons occupying seats eligible thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon his Excellency and notify him of the result of said investigation.

The SPEAKER appointed as that committee, Messrs. Harper, of Terrell, Caldwell, of Troupe, and Rainey, of Schley.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troupe, offered a resolution that the action of the House in the matter of eligibility, together with the documentary evidence, be transmitted to the Provisional Governor, and through him to the Commanding General; and supported his resolution in a lengthy speech. At its conclusion, considerable discussion ensued, points of order were raised, as to what disposition should be made of it. A motion to lay it upon the table was discussed, pending which, and other motions the House adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday next.

JEAN PAUL ON THE WOMAN'S CLUB.—Jean Paul writes from New York: "A considerable curiosity has been expressed to know what the object of this woman's club is—what is going on there. Have patience, good public, and you shall know. The married women will tell their husbands all about it, and some of them being editors, it will get into the papers. There's Mrs. Paul, for instance; I've got nothing out of her yet, but the thing's working. The treatment which she is now undergoing never fails. I affect to have no curosity at all; scarcely mention the club, in fact, except to say when the appointed day comes: 'Well, my dear, this is your club night; you want my latch-key, I suppose. Don't let that horribly dissipated Mrs. Brown persuade you to drinking more tea than's good for you, and if I've retired when you get home, come up stairs as softly as you can, and don't get into bed with your boots on—be particular about that.' She assumes a very mysterious air about her 'club,' and tries to provoke me into questions—which, of course, if I asked, she would refuse to answer. As it is, in the face of my indifference to know, it is evident that she is dying to tell. The other night she put her night capped face close to mine, and began: 'Oh, John, if I was only sure you wouldn't tell about the Sorosis, I'd—.' But I simply said: 'Don't, dear, I'm so sleepy.' However, I intend to let her tell me at an early day, for plainly, the thing is on her mind, and she must have it off. It is a clear case of feminine *noblesse oblige*—tell or die. I shall soon know as much about the Sorosis as I could, were I a Sorose myself."

THE OSAGE LAND SWINDLE.—The St. Louis Republican says: The late *Rev.* J. Kalloch, of Charleston, Mass., notoriety, and present editor of the Ottowa (Kansas) Journal, has gone to Washington to defend that most indefensible thing, called the Osage Treaty, whereby 8,000,000 of acres of land in Kansas are transferred to a single corporation, controlled by a single individual, for the sum of $1,600,000, or twenty cents an acre, payable in fifteen installments. In a lengthy pamphlet issued by him in defense of his treaty and in answer to the objections to the confirmation of this treaty by the Senate, by the people of Kansas, themselves, the *Reverend* Kalloch says his Kansas is cursed with more than her share of speculative gentlemen who wish to have a hand in every Indian treaty, and who, if they do not have a hand in it, will most certainly have a howl about it.

No doubt this is so. Kalloch lives in Kansas.

Chief Justice Chase is not a Methodist, as has been sometimes said, but has been long connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Chase, of Ohio, was an uncle, and Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, is a cousin of the Chief Justice.

ASHBURN TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, July 18th, 1868.

Court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, when the record of yesterday was read and approved.

Zack. T. King, sworn by Mr. Stephens, for the Defense—I live in Columbus, Ga.; am 19 years old, and a clerk in the bank; I know Columbus Bedell, of Columbus. (Witness pointed to the prisoner of that name.) He is a book-keeper for Mr. Bowers, who is engaged in the cotton and insurance business; our offices are together—the same room; till 10 o'clock the night of A.'s murder, Mr. Bedell was in the office and at work, I supposed; I was at work; know nothing of him after that; he remarked at the time of leaving the office that night, that he would retire early, as he felt unusually unwell; when the bell struck, I looked at the clock and found it to be 10 o'clock; Mr. Bedell left a few minutes after.

Gov. Brown for the prosecution, remarked that he had no question to ask the witness.

Testimony was then read over; the witness was discharged.

Homer B. Stair sworn.—By Mr. Stephens, for the Defense: I am 19 years old; in cotton shipping, and live in Columbus; I knew Mr. Bedell by sight; no personal acquaintance with him except from business transactions; (witness pointed Mr. Bedell out), saw him the night of A.'s murder, was sitting in my room and he passed there a little after 10 o'clock; our apartments are about twelve feet apart, on the opposite sides of the hall, in the McGee building; on passing my door he was going to his sleeping apartment; I went to bed about 12 o'clock that night; my door was open until I retired; Mr. Bedell could not have left his room without my seeing him before I retired; did not hear his door open, after I retired; the rooms we occupy are on the 3d floor; on the same floor Mr. Ellis, Mr. Duck, Dr. Erkwhort, Mr. Harris of the Revenue Department have sleeping apartments on the same floor.

By Gov. Brown for the prosecution.—This house is on Broad street; not kept as a hotel or boarding house; Internal Revenue offices are there; the house is not kept by any one; under the sleeping apartments are vacant stores, the property of Mr. McGee, and the estate that he has charge of; went to my room that night about 9 o'clock; had before been in my office, which is about one hundred yards from my sleeping room; at the office I had been attending to my usual business, which was to enter up the cotton receipts of the day; Mr. Henry H. Epping and Richard B. Watson, were in my office that night; E. was writing letters. Epping is in Columbus now, a banker and cotton factor. Not positive that there were not other persons there that night. Watson is now in Abingdon, Virginia. J. M. Toomlson, who is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, was in the sleeping room with me that night; he was in the room when I got there; he was my room-mate at the time; don't know where he is now; when I last heard from him he was in Chambers county, Alabama; he had not gone to bed when I got in the room; no one else was in my room at any portion of that night; I think I got into bed first; we slept on the same bed; my usual time during winter for retiring is from 11 to 2 o'clock; from 9 o'clock until we went to bed we were talking over some business matters between us; our conversation was not confined solely to business; I do not recollect the general topics upon which we conversed; the arrest of Mr. Bedell next morning impressed my mind with having seen him that night.

Mr. Stephens here objected to the line of interrogations put by the prosecution, and reduced his objections to writing. Governor Brown defended the line of examination he was pursuing, whereupon the Court retired for deliberation.

On the return of the Commission, the Judge Advocate announced that the objection was overruled. The following was the objection raised by Mr. Stephens, to wit:

OBJECTION BY MR. STEPHENS.—The counsel for the defense object to the line of interrogation for the prosecution upon the ground that none of the answers, if made, would elucidate the issue involved before the Court. The witness has already stated the arrest of Mr. Bedell next morning impressed upon his mind the facts he has testified in relation to him, and whether witness can or cannot recollect any other incident of the night not connected in any other way with Mr. Bedell, cannot effect the testimony in this case.

Examination continued by Governor Brown.—What business were you talking about? (Witness asked whether he had a right to object to the question?) It was in regard to some dissatisfaction he had with a partner; noticed nothing unusual about Bedell that night; my room is the last room, about forty feet from the head of the stairway; my room was on the left hand side going from the stairway; small passage between my room and the next room; (vacant) there were two rooms occupied on the same side of the passage with mine; the nearest to mine was occupied by Mr. Harris; the other was used as H.'s office; Bedell's room was opposite mine; there was one between him and the end of the passage; both Bedell's and Ellis' rooms are opposite mine; mine is a large room; two doors to my room opening into the passage; the door opposite Bedell's room was open that night; I was near the center of my room where the table sits, about 25 feet from Bedell's door; no light in the passage way that night; Harris may have had his door open without my seeing it; I occupied the same seat all the time I was talking at the table; may have gotten up occasionally to get matches, for I was smoking; stairs at the east end of the passage; went to the west end of the room to get the matches, at the west end of my room I could not see Bedell's door, but I could see any one passing when my door is open; some persons could pass without attracting my attention, but Mr. Bedell never could from a habit he had of scraping his feet on a mat, which always attracted my attention whether my door was open or not; if my attention was not attracted of course I cannot swear that it was; I cannot swear that Mr. Bedell never passed in and out of his room without attracting my attention; that night my room mate was relating and I was listening; Mr. Bedell might have gone out without attracting my attention, but it is not probable that he did; it is possible that he might.

By the Court.—Which way does your door open, to the right or to the left? To the left—the one I had open. Was it swung entirely back against the wall or only partially open? Not back against the wall—it was partially open; I closed it about half-past 11 o'clock—just before I retired to bed; the small passage leads nowhere; it is just an open passage. Was the floor of the hall covered by any carpet or matting? It was not. Where were the water-closets attached to the building? On the rear, on the west side. How did the occupants get to the water-closets? By a back step. How long have you lived in Columbus? About a year previous to the war I lived there nearly all my life. Was there any one in Columbus who resembled Bedell in size and appearance? Not that I remember.

By Gov. Brown for the Prosecution.—What do you mean by the back way to the water-closet? I mean that there were back steps from the second story leading to the water-closets. There is a narrow entrance on the east side, and then there is a back way leading down to the closets in a small inclosure. I could not get over the fence; don't know anything about Mr. Bedell's activity. I have roomed there since September till now. I have been in the water-closet very frequently; sometimes, have not been there for months. The back entrance I spoke of, is I think, less than one quarter of an acre; no opening in the enclosure as well as I can recollect.

By Mr. Stephens.—I never knew any one to enter that building from the back way. I know of no possible way of getting out on the street, from my apartment, through the back way. My apartment was rented as sleeping apartments alone; no one took meals in the house as a usual thing; my room mate was a portrait painter.

Here a diagram was presented to the witness, who was asked whether it represented the outlines of that building and lot; witness said it was correct except as to the position of the water-closet.

By Gov. Brown.—You stated that you never knew any one to enter the building through the back lot; do you pretend to state that no one ever did so enter? I do. In case of fire, I could make my way, I suppose, through the back enclosure by getting over the water-closet, or the kitchen; if there is a fence there, I could try and get over that.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

For The Constitution.

Love of Office.

To obtain office is the desire of many, and such is the intensity of that desire with some, that they will stoop to anything to obtain it. This should never be the case.

It is particularly unfortunate and inconsistent that any Democrat or Conservative should seek office of Gov. Bullock, (or rather Joe Brown) now. None of them should for a moment think of doing more than to accept office from him, if voluntarily tendered. And this they should do, if they do it at all, for the public good, and not for their own aggrandizement. It will confer no honor on any man to even accept office from that source. It must be humiliating to any decent man—any Democrat or Conservative—to accept office from Bullock, through Brown, who, I understand, is the medium, if not the power, through which it is bestowed. I have been told that some who want to be appointed Judge, and some who want the office of Solicitor General, go directly to Joe Brown and ask him to aid and secure to them the offices they desire. And to such pitiful applications his reply, in substance, usually is; "How many Democratic votes can you and will you bring me for United States Senator? If you will bring me for that office 4, 5, 6, or even 8, you shall have the office you desire, and especially if you vote for Grant." And it is feared that some of those who seek office with so much discreditable avidity, will be willing to accept of these disgraceful terms, if they could get Democratic members of the Legislature to vote for Brown, which surely they can never do, if they would.

Now let it be distinctly understood that no Conservative or Democrat ask an office at the hands of Brown or Bullock, and accept office from them only when *voluntarily* tendered. No decent man can do otherwise and retain his self-respect or the respect of others. Let the responsibility of filling the offices rest on them, and not on any Democrat or Conservative. Let us bear the evils and the wrongs of the present wretched dynasty a little longer—much longer—always, rather than for any Democrat to enter into any arrangement disreputable or otherwise by which he can, but for a short time at best, get and hold any office. Seymour and Blair will soon be elected President and Vice President of the United States. The Radical party, and military, and negro rule, will then be swept away forever, and this disgraceful, brutal, sham-negro, military State Government will, with all it has done, or may do, be null and void, and so pronounced and declared by the people; and any branch of the government at Washington. And if any judge or Senator, as has been the case, should be turned out of office, because he refuses to bow the knee to the lawless and heartless powers that be, I hope no decent man will fill his vacancy. It will be a lasting discredit to him to do so. But no more of this for the present.

CHATHAM.

July 17, 1868.

For The Constitution.

A Thing Not to Be Done.

No Secessionist should vote for what is called the 14th Constitutional Amendment, and thereby prevent men who opposed secession, but who afterwards aided in the rebellion that was caused by secession, from holding office under the Federal and State Governments. For Secessionists to vote to place such Union men under such disabilities is ignoble and dishonorable in them. And the men, and especially the Secessionists in the Legislature, or out of it, who votes for such a measure is degraded and disgraced, and he and his children will be pointed at as such, by this and future generations. If such a wrong is forced upon us, let it be done by others, not by any Georgian. And the man, the creature who would have his own disabilities removed that he may the more effectually rivet them upon others, and especially Union men at first, but who afterwards aided him in the rebellion, is doubly and forever damned in the estimation of all honorable men, and nothing already done, or apprehended to be done by the infamous Radical Congress, can ever excuse or justify such conduct in so vital a question with many of our best citizens.

July 16, 1868. BARROW.

The New York Nominations.

Grumbles from Miles O'Reilly.

Miles O'Reilly (Gen. Halpine) was one of Chase's chief backers at the Democratic Convention. The failure of his favorite has obviously afflicted him very much. In the last issue of his paper, the New York Citizen, Miles publishes the following note:

When anything is done in a political party of which any member disapproves, it is his privilege to take one good grumble about it—one good swear, if necessary. After which, unless the thing be utterly obnoxious, he must either fall in and go to work for it, "like a little man," or make up his mind, frankly and openly, to quit the party and renounce its allegiance. With this view, we have endeavored to express in this issue whatever discontent the action of the late National Democratic Convention has awakened in the public mind; and now, with this task performed, let us all go to work with a will for the respectable platform and most noble gentleman who has been reluctantly compelled to become our standard bearer. We are frank to say, that personally we regard Mr. Seymour as one of the very purest, bravest, best educated and clearest intellects we have met; a man of magical social qualities, of stainless moral worth, of the most disinterested patriotism, and possessing a heart that quivers with the clearness of a bell to every appeal of feeling. But for reasons connected with expediency, it is quite obvious that, either in Judge Chase or Gen. Hancock, we would have had a candidate of greater availability, one more likely to bring recruits to our party. And we hold this truth to be self-evident, that without recruits, and a good many of them, success can only be secured by the most vigorous and untiring exertions. Seymour has always been to us "an apple of gold in a basket of silver," and it is for this reason, as much as any other, that we so hate to see him exposed to the labors and sufferings of the campaign in which he may possibly, though not probably, be beaten, and which—so far as we know anything of his thoughts—could have for him only one more deplorable result—that of being successful.

SHERMAN AND GRANT.—Chicago, July 10. A St. Louis telegram, in the Times of this morning, says that as General Sherman was alighting from a street car, at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, in that city, last evening, a crowd surrounded him, asking him what he thought of the nomination of Seymour, and whether he would support him. He replied: "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces. Grant will be elected." Voices in the crowd replied: "We don't want the support of house-burners." "You wanted the nomination yourself." "You want Grant elected, so as to get his place at the head of the army," and such like.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—*Detroit, July 13.*—A planet, hitherto unknown, was discovered by Prof. Jas. C. Watson, of the Detroit observatory, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the night of the 11th instant, in the constellation of Capricornus. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude, and is situated in right ascension 317 degrees and 43 minutes, and in declination of 15 degrees and 48 minutes south.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON!

An Important Cabinet Meeting!

Electoral College Bill to be Vetoed

Conduct of Southern Members!

Gas Operatives Carry their Point!

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is stated that the three hours session of the Cabinet yesterday was very important, and that some Executive suggestions regarding the Presidential election will be sent to Congress to-day, and the veto of the bill regulating the Electoral College will be withheld until Monday.

The Senate last night passed the Alaska treaty, with amendments, ignoring the joint power of the House with the Senate and the President in making treaties. The bill as it passed the Senate simply appropriates money to fulfill the stipulation of treaty. The Senate, also, passed bills selling the St. Louis Arsenal property, adding improvements in the Mississippi river at Rock Island and Desmoines Rapids, exempting certain vessels trading with Canada from tonage fees, and an civil appropriation bill.

The House considered the funding bill.

Southern representatives conduct themselves quietly, meeting the Radicals on all questions. Their prompt party votes on subjects which have been seriously discussed for months, and upon which the most shrewd legislators are doubtful, provoke smiles on the floor of either house.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The gas workmen have carried their point, and are at work.

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 18.—The effect of the drought is most disastrous to crops in the surrounding country.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Flour dull and 5a10c lower. Wheat, spring, late lower; winter, firmer. Corn 1c lower. Mess pork 28. Lard [illegible] 17¼. Cotton 31¼a32. Turpentine 43a43½. Rosin firm; strained lower; Nos. 2 and 3 3 1[illegible]. Freights firm. Old bonds 14¼. Va. new 56. Tennessee ex. coupons [illegible] new 69. Gold 43¼. Sterling unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet at previous quotations.

Noon—July 18.—Cotton heavy; sales 8,000 bales. Uplands 11, Orleans 11¼.

LONDON, July 18.—Noon—Consols 94¼a94¼; bonds 72¼.

CITY AFFAIRS.

FORCE OF HABIT.—It is said on the streets that his Excellency (?) the Governor, being desirous of attending Divine service last Sunday, and anxious to appear in a style as splendid as the dignity of his office is exalted, made a requisition on his friends of the Express Company for the finest span of horses in their stables to draw his carriage from the "National" to the Church. The turn-out was indeed magnificent, and attracted universal gaze. On reaching the Church the horses, perhaps *conscious of their quality of freight*, but unmindful of the day or place, instantly on being stopped, in spite of the efforts of the driver, incontinently *wheeled and backed* the carriage almost into the door of the Church, to the amusement of some bystanders and the alarm of others who had no relish for being squeezed to death between the vehicle and the building.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN supports Grant and Colfax.—*Era, 17th.*

This may be true, notwithstanding the *Era* asserts it to be a fact. The election of Grant makes Sherman the General of the Army, a position, with its present prerogatives, more exalted than the Presidency of the country. On the other hand, if the Radical candidate is defeated, of course Grant will retain his present status, and the Lieutenant will have done well in pandering to the ambition of his General.

The German universities are unusually full this summer, the number of students being greater than ever before. The number of American students attending the regular lectures at German universities is also constantly on the increase.

It is said that Grant's trip to the Rocky Mountains is made in order to shirk responsibilities. If this is true, the Government should unhesitatingly defray his expenses.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets in Full by Mail.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with only a city demand, and we hear of sales of 100 bbls in assorted lots at 6 75 for superfine, and 12 for fancy, and a sale of 80 bbls A No. 1 at 10 75a11. We quote as follows, in lots in store: fine 6 a 6 50, superfine 6 75a7 25, extra 8a825, extra family 9 a 9 25, and A No. 1 at 10a10 75; fancy brands range from 11 to 12.

GRAIN—The market is still unsettled for wheat, with but light receipts direct to this market. We quote prime new red at 1 90a2 per bushel, the buying rates. Corn continues scarce and high, with a sale of 600 bushels shelled in bulk at 96 in store, while some holders are asking 98c. Oats also rule high in store, with small sales at 80a82c in bulk. Rye is dull, new crop at 160a170 in store for prime in small lots.

GROCERIES—We quote a sale of 75 bags Rio coffee, fair to prime, 20a21¼; choice was quoted at 25a25¼ in lots; Laguayra 25¼a26¼, Java prime 3[illegible] a 38, and Mocha 35a36; small orders 1c advance. Sugar raw firm. We quote Porto Rico as follows: Fair 13¼a13¾, prime 13¾a14¼, and choice 15 in lots, Demarara refined 15¼a16. Cuba raw in lots at 12¼a 13¼, small sales at ¼c advance or in bbls. Refined in lots, hard standard, at 17¼a17¾, small sales 17¾ a18, soft refined at 15¼a16¼, small sales at 15¼a17¼.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market was less active but apparently firm to-day, with a sale of 50 bbls mess pork at 29. Bulk meats are quiet as follows: Shoulders 13¼c, clear ribbed sides 16, and clear sides 16¼ loose. Bacon is steady with sales of [illegible] as follows: Shoulders 13¼, clear ribbed sides 17¼, and clear sides 17¼, all packed. Hams plain in canvas range from 17¼ to 18¼, and some at 19; plain sugar-cured 18¼a19, fancy sugar-cured 20a20¼, and small lots at 21. Breakfast Bacon packed and in canvas 16a18¼. Lard is maintained with a sale of 24 tierces prime pork house at 1[illegible]¼ and 50 kegs at 19¼. Butcher made lard is lower.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The weather is excessively hot and trade is consequently rather inactive, but quite as good as could be expected at this season. Prices are generally good at 9a9¼ for printing cloths of best maker, and 13 1-2a14 1-2 for printed calicos of best brands, the latter bieng an extreme price; 17 1-2 for Appleton A brown sheetings; Indian Head and Amoskeag command the same price. Pequot A 18c, Stark A and Wachusetts 17, Medford 15 1-2, Atlantic P 14 1-2a15, Massoit 15 1-2, Golden Ridge 13, Prize Medal 15, Palmer A 16, do X X 23. Lancaster Ginghams 17, Ellerton Ocanton flannels 25, do N 20, do P 24, and Tremont heavy bleached 30.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

TOBACCO—In good demand and unchanged.

FLOUR—In good local demand and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and drooping for all grades below choice; sales of choice to fancy red and white 2 22 1-2a2 35. Corn opened firmer, but closed easier at 79a81 for mixed and yellow, and 88a 90 for white. Oats—light receipts caused sellers to advance prices and buyers held off; small sales at 80a82. Rye unchanged at 1 25

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at 29. Bacon weak and easier, 14 for shoulders and 16 for clear sides. Lard weak at 17 1-2 for choice kettle.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 15.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 new at 2 on the spot. Corn in good demand and prices higher; ear 92a95. Oats quiet at 75 for No. 1; Rye dull at 1 3[illegible] a 1 35.

COTTON—Dull at 31¼ for middling; the demand is local.

GROCERIES—Sugar easier and the demand light; sales did not exceed 100 hhds. Coffee dull for lower grades at [illegible], choice firm, because the supply is light at [illegible].

OILS—Linseed ranging at [illegible], no demand for round lots. Petroleum steady at 34a36 for refined duty paid.

PROVISIONS—Dull; all articles are offered at lower rates. Mess pork could have been bought at [illegible]. Bulk meats 12a14, bacon, 13 for shoulders, 16 1-2a17 for clear rib and clear sides, and sugar-cured hams 19 1-2a20. Lard neglected; could have been bought at 17¼.

Railroad Consignees.

PER GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, GA., July 18, 1868.

H G Emery, T Corra, T Kyle, C Harmsen, J S Holliday, H Banks, D Wallace, J J H & Co, Tains, Ed P. E. B Pond, J C Mason & Co, J J James, diamond S, A K [illegible], E E Rawson, J J & J P Richards, R M Rose & Co, Carlton & Bro, Phillips & Crew, M E Kenney, Tidwell & Co, Moore & Marsh, P W J Echols, diamond H, diamond H C, Jordan H & H, H T Cox & Bro, I T Banks, B W Force.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 19, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble in Atlanta on Thursday, July 23d. It is hoped that each County will send a full Delegation. The several lines of railway have consented to pass Delegates for one fare. The Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy will transpire in Atlanta on the same day. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and a White Man's Government.

SUNDAY READING.—We leave out several flashes of chain-lighting this morning, to make room for Sunday reading. Hope our readers will appreciate the pious motive.

INVITATION TO THE PRESS.—To our brethren of the Press of Georgia, and other States, we extend a cordial invitation to visit our city next Thursday, on the occasion of the Grand Democratic Convention and Mass Meeting. All the world will be here, and we would be delighted to have as many members of the Press with us as can attend, that they may go home doubly enthused by the occasion, and strengthened to discharge the duties that lie before them.

HON. HENRY S. FITCH.—By a private dispatch we learn that this gentleman left New York, on the 17th, for this city. He will probably arrive to-morrow morning.

We are proud to know that Col. F. will be here on the 23d, for he is one of our most eloquent and fascinating speakers, and withal a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat by inheritance, education and choice.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET IT.—Persons abroad who desire news from Atlanta will be obliged to subscribe for one of the city papers, and if they want it all they had better subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION. We perceive that intelligence from this point is very seldom communicated by the Associated Press Agent, and that the stirring events at the Capital of Georgia are virtually ignored by that individual.

As some of our exchanges are grumbling on this subject, we think it would be well for Mr. Walsh to select some gentleman who has time to collect news.

ALL ABOARD!—The old ship is about to set sail. Never before was she in such splendid trim for the trip. The upheaving waves are courting her embrace, and the sea welcome her to its breast, and the winds whisper a pleasant voyage to her sails. The shore is throbbing with the pulse of life, as millions, lest they be left, rush frantically on deck. No need to question her capacity. She has room for all. Her Captains, Seymour and Blair, are true and tried men. The Constitution is their chart, and the haven of Liberty their port. They have often encountered the danger of rough seas, and know where loudest the breakers roar.

When the parting signal, "All aboard," is given, do not crowd in too thick and fast. There is yet time to enter in and room enough for all. Her noble commanders will slight none—leave none behind.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Harp, editor and proprietor of the Covington Examiner, a lively, interesting weekly newspaper, yesterday.

Mr. Harp informs us that, at the Democratic meeting held at Conyers, on Wednesday last, after the Commencement exercises were over, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and that at the close, a vote was called for, to see how many were present opposed to the Democratic nominees. The vote was taken by holding up the right hand—when the affirmative for Seymour and Blair was put, every man, woman and child held up the right, including a member of the Grant Club, who occupied a conspicuous position near the stand, and who held up both hands.

☞ An incident in the House yesterday morning created considerable laughter on the floor and in the gallery. The yeas and nays were being called during the "eligibility" investigation, when it appeared that several members on the Radical side were not voting at all. This attracted the attention of a big, brawny, thick-lipped colored "brother" and member, who arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker—I rises to a pint of order. I notices dat when de names of some genlum is called, dey doesn't vote nary way. How is dat, sar?"

Here the laughter came in, during which the Speaker, while rapping the House and gallery to order, endeavored to explain to the "brother" how such things could be. The "pint of order" appears to have been aimed at Mr. Turner, of Bibb, who did not think proper to take any part in the matter.

Mr. Turner arose—evidently somewhat indignant—and explained his position; and for once we thought Mr. Turner's head was level!

THE BRUTE FORCE PARTY.—The Radical party, in theory, claims to be the party of great moral ideas, whilst the fact is simply one of brute force. It never had the least strength in the affections of the people. It was born of a military despotism, and is perpetuated by bayonets. It was conceived at a time when the nation, like Babylon, had gone astry into whoredom. That such a party should have held sway so long is attributed to the corruption with which it inoculated the country. It is a wonder that such a swindle as it is should have been tolerated so long. But, thank God! the day is advancing when the "cohesive power of public plunder," by which it is cemented together, will dissolve as snow in the sun, and the bayonets by which it is upheld palsy the hands that uphold them. In that day, when it will have been consigned to merited infamy, the nation will rejoice as Israel in the hour of deliverance.

Historic Parallel.

A steady and faithful adherence to principle, regardless of the opposition against it waged, seldom fails to secure its victory. The spirit of liberty, once kindled in the human heart, is rarely quenched. The necessity for its fuller development stimulated the people of England to a war with its usurpers during a long series of years, in which failure, however disastrous in effect, was but the signal of a fresh attack. A vital principle was involved in the issue, whose triumph they had firmly resolved to secure, and whose recognition they had determined to exact of the ruling powers. Hence, after long and desperate struggles, rights were extorted of the crown—rights and principles of the people, which have since poured a continuous halo of light on the stream of human liberty. The writ of *habeas corpus* and right of trial by jury was the vitalizing life of this great principle. A similar spirit prompted our ancestors to banish the yoke of oppression and tyranny, too grievous to be borne, by King George imposed upon them. Conditions far more grievous than even these are now imposed on us by a power less humane and considerate than that of King George. The men of that day, taking counsel of the spirit of liberty deep rooted in their hearts, pledged to each other, to a sacred principle, and to their common country, their honor and their lives. The struggle of resistance was desperate, and terrible the hardships endured, but they pressed on, yielding not to disaster, and scouting defeat, until they succeeded in establishing for themselves a government founded in the true spirit of liberty.

The grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence have a full, a more than perfect counterpart in those under which the South has been hampered for several years. The one is so much more odious than the other that the parallel is less striking between the two. The outrages committed in the South in the name of free government are such as would damn the worst despotism in the world. The North once professed, and still claims to be a liberty-loving people. She now has such an opportunity as no people ever had of verifying the truth of her professions. Unless she has degenerated in principle, unless party has uprooted her integrity, and the gloated lust of power consumed her patriotism, she now has an opportunity, through the ballot-box, to accomplish more for free government and the cause of human liberty than they have gained by all the blood ever shed in their behalf. She has an occasion for striking such a blow in their behalf as will smite all their enemies dumb. We believe the American people are opposed to despotism—we believe the great Democratic party of the North is fully alive to the impending danger, and that in the November election they will teach tyrants and usurpess that the liberties of this people were not won at so dear a cost to be bartered away by a set of Jacobins who are precipitating us upon the fatal brink.

From Independence Hall, on the 4th of July, 1776, a gallant little band of patriots issued the following protest against the usurpations of the British crown:

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us.

Feeling the weight of greater calamities than those enumerated above, and the oppressions of a party more intolerant than our forefathers encountered in the person of King George, on the 4th of July, 1868, after the lapse of 92 years, far more formidable in number, and representing a country whose extension and prosperity since then are indebted to the prevalence of the principles enunciated by the patriots of 1776, the great Democratic party of the country met in the city of New York, and in recounting the grievous burdens now imposed upon their once free and happy country, entered the following indictment against the authors thereof:

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for the disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as was in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in a time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizure and arrests and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizure.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice or affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal in important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threaten to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burdens of debt created during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

The November election will decide whether like causes always produce the same results, and whether we are worthy to continue in the enjoyment of that Government and its blessings bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

WHAT WILL HE DO?—A friend at our elbow asks, "what will Joe Brown do now, since his prescription has failed to 'purge?'" Another friend promptly answers, "take a little strychnine, or follow Whiteley."

States for Seymour and Blair.

In canvassing the question with the delegates to the Convention since the nomination was made, says the New York World, the following States are put down as sure for Seymour and Blair:

Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
New York	33	Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7	Missouri	11
Pennsylvania	26	Wisconsin	8
Ohio	21	Kansas	3
California	5	Maryland	7
Indiana	13		
Oregon	3	Total	160
Nevada	3		

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above tables there are 160 electoral votes, without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the rebellion. In the list of States given, every one save three, in which a State election has been held in the last 18 months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this fall. We have not counted Illinois in the list, but the delegates to the Convention declared that there was no doubt but Pendleton would carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair. In addition to this, the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi are certain to give a Democratic majority with any fair chance for voting. This will give 24 more electoral votes and swell the Democratic column to 184. But the Republicans are laboring to exclude the votes of the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, by legislation in Congress. If the electoral votes of these States are not counted, then there will be in the Electoral College 294 votes, and 148 will be all that will be necessary to elect. The Democracy can then lose Ohio, and still secure a majority of the Electoral College, without counting any from the South; or by carrying Ohio, they can lose Missouri, Wisconsin and Kansas, and still elect their ticket without receiving a vote from the South. There is, therefore, every reason for encouragment to the Democracy, and the election of Seymour and Blair may be put down as a certainty.

HOLD TO YOUR COLORS!—Now that it has become evident, even to the Radicals, that a conservative element prevails in both branches of the Legislature, an attempt will probably be made to throw upon the Democrats the onus of passing the 14th article. The negroes will, many of them, vote against it, believing, as they do, that the power of the State has passed into the hands of white men. Extreme white Radicals, of the Brown-Blodgett stripe, will vote against it because, in part, of their inability to elect these arch-scalawags to seats in the Senate of a Rump Congress. Hence it will be found that those who have hitherto been foremost in the struggle to unionize Georgia, under the Radical schedule, now that their hopes are dead, will suddenly "change front" and do their utmost to keep her under military domination. In the first heat of unexpected power, let not the Democrats, however great may be the temptation, suffer themselves to lose sight of the great principles of the party. The reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, null and void. The Democratic platform so denounces them. Let our escutheon be pure and unsullied. "Touch not, handle not the unclean thing." The test of Radical patriotism is at hand. A few days will decide whether or not the extraordinary desire, manifested by certain prominent leaders to get back into the Union, was merely a cloak to hide a gluttonous appetite for political promotion; whether Georgia shall be sacrificed upon the alter of checkmated ambition. Hands off! stand firm, Democrats! Let Radicalism complete its work.

SETTLED.—After a useless expenditure of one week's valuable time, and so much of the people's money as will pay the members for that period, the Legislature has decided that all the present occupants of seats in that body are entitled to them. For a final adjudication of the matter the reader will refer to the first page of our morning paper. As we understand it, this settles the question finally, unless the "powers that be" shall fail to endorse the action. The whole history of legislation in Georgia furnishes no farce equal to this last week's work; and we might be content to smile at it *as a farce*, and so pass it by, if we had no knowledge of the *origin* of the whole thing, *who* originated it, and the object sought to be reached. It was pitiable, indeed, that such a hell-born scheme should have received the high sanction it did, and that *power* should have been prostituted to purposes so base and shameless. But the scheme has failed; the conspirators have been foiled, and let us hope there will be no more such.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?—"Two men were murdered in one day in Columbus, Georgia, some weeks ago. One was an old and highly esteemed citizen; the other a "scalawag" named Ashburn, a boarder at a low negro brothel. The first named was a Democrat—the last, a black Republican. The military authorities offered *two hundred* dollars for the arrest of the murderers of the first, and *forty thousand* dollars for the capture of the murderers of the second! Comment is unnecessary."—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.*

Will the "military authorities" explain this difference? Was it because in the one instance the murdered man was the low-down Radical as described by the Farmer, and in the other a gentleman and a Democrat, that the authority of the Government should thus discriminate as to the degree of the crime by offering so large a reward in the one case and so small a one in the other, for the apprehension of offenders? Is not the life of a gentleman, although he be a Democrat, worth as much as that of a Radical, whose social status, to say the least of it, was of questionable character?

CREDITABLE.—Mr. Turner, (colored) yesterday, when the vote was being taken on the eligibility Reports, said; "If I vote to expel the gentlemen named in the report, I vote against the law. If I vote to sustain the minority report, I vote against my party; therefore I decline to vote at all."

There seems to be a rivalry between Turner and Bryant for the leadership of the Radical forces, and the consequence is they don't gee-haw as they used to. We doubt if the party-lash is as potent among these chaps as among their illustrious prototypes at Washington.

NEW YORK STATE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR BY 100,000 MAJORITY.—The New York Sun, a Republican paper, in the course of a lengthy review of the past and present political parties in that State, concedes it to the Democracy in November next by an increased majority over that of 1867, when they carried the State by 48,000 majority.

☞ Smoking pipes of the Roman age have been exhumed in Scotland, and are exciting the curiosity of the antiquarians.

Hon. B. H. Bigham.

A few days since, in naming a number of gentlemen who have been prominently spoken of as candidates of the opposition for Senatorial positions, we included that of Judge Bigham. The following from the LaGrange Reporter, published at the home of that gentleman, satisfies us that we did him injustice in placing him in the company we did, and right glad are we in being able to make the correction:

JUDGE B. H. BIGHAM.—We are authorized to state that this gentleman said in a speech on the 4th inst., at Hogansville, that he "had never authorized the use of his name as one of the Central Grant Club at Atlanta, and that he was neither present nor represented at that meeting." Judge B. also disapproved in strong terms of the military trial now progressing in Atlanta, as the Courts were fully adequate to administer the law, and such precedents were exceedingly dangerous to American liberty. He said the people of the South must depend entirely on themselves and learn to work together to build up their fallen fortunes; that they should cultivate sentiments of amity and mutual good will, should do justice to all, should encouage all good words and works in their midst, for by such conduct prosperity would again be secured.

We are glad to be thus able to request the *Era* to stop publishing the name of our distinguished fellow-townsman as a member of the Central Grant Club. We notice that the *Era* continues up to date to publish Judge Bigham as a Radical. Come, Bard, drop the name and apologize.

We hope to notice Judge Bigham's Hogansville speech against Radicalism more at large in future.

For the Constitution.]

COL. STYLES:—In the opinion of many native citizens of Georgia, Col. James M. Calhoun, of Atlanta, would be a most suitable candidate to represent the State of Georgia in the Senate of the United States Congress. He is an old-line Whig, was a union man, is now identified with the great Democratic party, has had his disabilities removed by Congress, and is one of the ablest statesmen in the State.

MANY CITIZENS.

From the New York Times.]

The Pacific Forces of Modern Times.

The Philosophy of History.

In the speech which Mr. John Bright delivered at the Cable banquet in London, a fornight ago, he dwelt upon the pacific feeling which now exists between the people of the United Kingdom and the United States; and after doing so, he rose into a suggestion as to the possibility of the discovery of some way for the pacific settlement of national disputes throughout the World. The London Times, referring to his remarks, says that a general pacification is still a dream, because the practical means of settling national disputes without appeal to the sword has yet to be created; but if England and America working in harmony, can discover that bond of union they will have done a greater work for mankind than by any of the triumphs of science. The Times goes on to say:

"The Atlantic Cable is a great achievement; but such a system of arbitration as Mr. Bright desired would be indefinitely greater, and the honors of Mr. Cyrus W. Field would be trivial compared with the blessings which the author of such a reform would receive from the world. The idea, it is true, now seems Quixotic; but so would the Atlantic Cable have been thought fifty years ago. Will any one venture to say that as important discoveries may not be awaiting us in the political as in the scientific world? The hope may be destined to disappointment, but few can bring themselves to discard it entirely."

Mr. Bright himself did not venture to do anything more than throw out a suggestion—he gave no idea of his ability to furnish any hint in the direction of its realization. After asking, "Whence should there be any chance of war between the two members of the great English speaking family" he remarked:

"The fact is in dealing with nations we do not at present deal upon the basis of morals which we apply to individuals. One or two hundred years ago almost every gentleman in this country went about with a deadly weapon. In those days there were, of course, duels and violences and fatal encounters constantly between men of our order in life, and if you turn to the newspapers and magazines of that period, you will find constant reference to calamitous events of that kind. Now, nothing of the kind happens except by some lamentable accident. We have great fleets and great armies—all the nations of Europe have; and the moment anything happens to create the slightest dispute the mode of settlement is, how is the army, how is the navy, have you ships, have you men, have you armaments equal to those of your imagined opponents? Instead of turning to the question of sufficiency of armaments the moment anything like disputes arise, if our disposition was one which cultivated peace instead of the means of war, we should turn as a matter of course to courtesy and negotiation, and to arbitration, and to settlement, which do not in the slightest degree lead men to the hostile passions from which war almost invariably springs."

Of course the suggestion is not by any means new with Mr. Bright; but the frequency with which it is now put forward by men prominent in public life gives it a significance and importance that belong only to recent times.

We have no idea that wars will be abolished in this century, or the next, or perhaps ever while man exists on the planet; but there is no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the establishment of measures which will make international hostilities far less numerous than they have been in the history of the world. In a profound, though brief, disquisition on "Nationalism," by Prof. Lieber, of this city, the subject is dwelt on in its historical and philosophical aspects, and some suggestive ideas are put forth as to the way in which history is working for the establishment of international peace. Dr. Lieber shows that the three main characteristics of the political development of the present age are, (1,) the national polity; (2,) the general endeavor to define more clearly, and to extend more widely, human rights and civil liberty; and, (3,) the principle which he describes as a "decree which has gone forth that many leading nations shall flourish at one and the same time, plainly distinguished from one another, yet striving together, with one public opinion, under the protection of one law of nations, and in the bonds of one common moving civilization." He establishes and elaborates these comprehensive ideas, and shows the distinction between the *nation-system* of modern times and the illogical political conditions of other ages.

"Formerly," says Dr. Lieber, "the process of nationalization was appearing as one of the novel things; now the process of inter-nationalization is going on, and yet there will be no obliteration of nationalities. If such were the case civilization would be seriously injured. Civilization always dwelled pre-eminently in ancient time with one people, and one government always swayed and led. Hence the simplicity of chronologic tables presenting the events of that time; and all ancient States were short-lived. Modern nations are long-lived, and possess recuperative energy wholly unknown to antiquity. They could neither be the one nor possess the other without national existence and comprehensive politics, and without the law of nations, in its modern and elevated sense, in which it is at once the manly idea of self-government applied to a number of independent nations in close relation with one another, and the application of the fundamental law of Good Neighborhood, and the comprehensive law of Nuisance, flowing from it to vast national societies, wholly independent, sovereign yet bound together by a thousand ties. The all-pervading law of inter-dependence, without which men would never have felt compelled to form society, beyond the narrowest family ties, inter-dependence which like all original principles of characteristics of humanity, increases in intensity and spreads in action as men advance—this divine law of inter-dependence applies to nations quite as much as to individuals. This propitious and civilizing inter-dependence among nations is becoming daily more freely and willingly acknowledged, and the wise saying, *Ubi Societas ibi Jus*, finds constantly increasing application to entire nations. The civilized nations have come to constitute a community, and are daily forming more and more a commonwealth of nations, under the restraint and protection of the law of nations, which has begun to make its way even to countries not belonging to the Christian community, to which the law of nations had been confined."

In his argument, Dr. Leiber dwells upon the glowing inter-dependence and relationship and resemblance of nations and the commonwealth of nations. Modern nations of our family have come to agree in much, and the agreement is growing. We have one alphabet, one system of enumeration, one mathematical language, one music and the same fine arts, one system of education, high and low, one science, one division of government, one domestic economy, one dress and fashion, and the same manner, almost one mail system; we have an extending agreement in measures, weights, coinage, and signals at sea, and one financial conception; so that all merchants' exchanges have become meetings of national import, at least of equal effect with that of international diplomacy. The influence of these and other forces of analogous character upon the relations of mankind have begun to be felt; but there is no question that they are destined hereafter to take part among the regulating and coordinating agencies of the world.

From the point of view of the eminent scholar and expounder of international law to whom we have referred, we are enabled to come to some apprehension of the great laws through which Providence is working for the establishment of harmony in the world. And it will probably be more to the development of these laws than to any direct human agency that we will owe the decrease of the horrid wars which have afflicted the race—if not the ultimate cessation of war altogether.

Helping Children to Lie.

Under this head, Mr. Beecher, in the last Ledger, discourses as follows:

That lying is bound up in the hearts of children, it would not become me to deny. But certainly it is often untied. Indeed, there are few who will not tell lies—the testimony of their parents to the contrary notwithstanding.

But, of two facts I am reasonably sure. First, that children's falsehoods are often as much the parents' fault as their own; and, secondly, that children do not lie as much as grown-up people do, and seem to do so only from want of skill and long practice.

Lies are instruments of attack or of defense, and so may be classed as offensive or defensive. Children's lies are almost always defensive, and for the most part are employed in defending themselves against parents, nurses, elder brothers and sisters, and schoolmasters. Being weak and helpless, concealment is in their case, as in the animal kingdom, almost the only means of defense. Children's lies are in multitudes of instances mere attempts to hide themselves from sharp censure or sharper whipping.

Take a case from life. Master Harry is sent to mill one day in winter, but with strict injunctions not to stop and skate. But the pond was so inviting, the boys were so merry, they so persuasively coaxed him, that it was not in his social little heart to refuse. Of course he skates longer than he intended. On reaching home he is questioned: "Why have you been so long, Harry?"

"Oh—the grist was not ground, and I had to wait." Did you go on the pond?" "No, sir, I didn't."

Here is a pretty tangle of lies! The old gentleman runs his hand into the bag and finds the meal stone cold. He rides over to the mill to inquire about matters, and finds that the grist had been ground the day before; he rides home and calls up the urchin, who knew that a grist now was to be ground that would be hot enough! Here was disobedience first, then a lie; and next, upon cross questioning, a secondary lie, explanatory and defensatory of the first. Of course punishment was earned and deserved. But the boy did not lie because he liked to, or because he was indifferent to truth. He was suborned by fear. He shrank from punishment, and tried to hide behind a lie. The refuge proved treacherous, as it ought to have done.

But now, is there no lesson to parents in this thing? Shall they hastily place their children between such unequal motives as conscience and fear? The lower instincts in children, are relatively far stronger than moral sentiment. Conscience is weak and unpracticed, while fear is powerful, and at times literally irresistible.

The fear of pain, the fear of shame, the fear of ridicule, drive children into falsehoods. Those who govern them might, at least, remember how it was in their own cases, and so manage to help conscience against fear, rather than by threats and sternness make the temptation irresistible.

Children are very delicate instruments. Their minds are undeveloped, ungoverned, and acutely sensitive. Men play upon them as if they were tough as drums, and like drums, made for beating. They are to be helped more than blamed. One in sympathy with their little souls will lead them along safely amid temptations to falsehood, where a rude and impetuous nature will plunge them headlong into wrong.

The one element of real manhood, above all others, is truth. A child should not be left to learn how to be true, how to resist temptations, how to give judgment in favor of right and virtue. Here is the place where help is needed—patience, sympathy, counsel, encouragement. Instead of these, the one motive, too often, is the whip.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN W. HOOPER.—Judge John W. Hooper died at his residence in Dade county, on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th instant, and his remains were brought to Rome and buried in the Laurel Hill Cemetery on the 17th. He was over seventy years old, and well known by all the early settlers in the Cherokee country. In 1833 he was appointed Judge of the Cherokee circuit, which then embraced all the territory North of the Chatahoochee river, except, perhaps Cobb county. In 1836 or 1837 he moved west, and was absent from the State some ten years.

He always maintained a high and honorable position as a lawyer, and was a most excellent citizen in all the relations of life. He was remarkable for his warm-hearted kindness and the generosity of his disposition. Instead of hoarding up this world's goods, it was his sweetest joy to contribute to the relief of the suffering, and he made his own life happy by making that of others so.

A good man has gone. In life he was loved by the good, and respected by all. A shadow of gloom now rests upon thousandr of hearts. Peace to his ashes.—*Rome Courier.*

ANOTHER HOLE IN THE HEAVENS.—Gov. Boutwell, in a recent speech in Congress, intimated that the Democrats may succeed in the Presidential election "by a fatality which comes outside the range of Providential influence."

The learned Governor ought to define, for the instruction of the public, what the limits of Providential influence are, and just where a "fatality outside the range of Providential influence" begins. This fatality is plainly something that the Republicans cannot guard against. Being a fatality, it must be fatal; no organization can prevail over it; no journals can counteract it by their influence; no orators—not even the silver-voiced Nye of Nevada—can speak in opposition to it with any effect. Worse than all, it is useless to pray Providence against it, for Gov. Boutwell declares it is a "fatality outside the range of Providential influence."

What a dreadful thing for the Republicans! What a glorious thing for the Democracy such a fatality must be!—*New York World.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Document from the President.

Veto of the Electoral College Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—*Senate.*—South Carolina's ratification of the 14th Article prevented the application of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions for loans, which was indefinitely postponed.

The bill authorising corporations created by Federal authority to bring suits in Federal Courts passed.

The bill requiring five hundred feet span bridges over navigable streams, after provoking considerable discussion as to uselessness and dangers of such bridges and retorts from the friends of the bill that opposition was stimulated by two Railroad Companies which desired to build cheap bridges over the Ohio. The bill was postponed.

The bill protecting naturalized citizens abroad was discussed in Executive Session.

The Senate adjourned.

Quoting from Gen. Jackson in support of his views, and arguing that by the present system the will of the majority of the people is liable to be defeated in the choice of a President, and arguing in favor of the election of State Senators by the by the people instead of the State Legislature, and limited, instead of life tenure in Supreme Court Judges, and pointing out the interest the Chief Justice and Vice President have in cases of Presidential Impeachment, the President's closing argument is as follows:

"Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people."

He proposes the following amendments to the Constitution:

The Presidential term shall be six years. States shall be divided into equal districts, corresponding with the number of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and each district shall count as one vote for President and Vice President respectively. The person in each district receiving the highest number of votes from voters qualified to vote for the popular branch of the State Legislature within said district, receiving the vote of the district. These facts shall be certified to by the Governors of the States to Senators in Congress from such State to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The Federal Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in October 18—, and every sixth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate and both Houses being present, shall open and count the votes of persons receiving the highest numbers shall be President and Vice President respectively, if they have a majority of the votes cast; otherwise a second election occurs between the two highest for each office.

If at second election both receive like number of votes of districts, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the largest number of States, shall be President. The same rules apply to Vice President, but in case a second election is necessary for Vice President, but not for President then the Senate shall elect a Vice President from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes of districts. No President or Vice President shall be eligible for a second term in case of the President's removal by any cause, the office devolves on the Vice President, and in case of the Vice President's removal, the Presidential office devolves on the Secretary of State, following whom as successors come Secretaries of Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post Master General and Attorney General, who shall exercise the functions of the office until the disability is removed or a new election held. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the electors of State Legislatures, to hold office for six years, each Senator having one vote. Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold twelve years. The President after the adoption the proposed amendment shall divide the Judges into three classes expiring on the fourth, sixth, and twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year.

In the House ninety days were allowed election committee to investigate disloyalty in Missouri. Contested election in the Louisiana representatives are Vidal, Sypher Newsham, Marr, Blackburn; and from South Carolina representatives Goss and Whittemore, seated.

Tariff Bill recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means, which killed it for this session. The Funding Bill resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Among the rejections to-day, was Collector Smythe, as Minister to Austria.

Mr. Burlingame, Minister from China, has given the press a grand dinner. It was a handsome affair.

A grand ratification of the New York nominations is progressing.

Telegraphic Markets.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton dull and irregular. Sales 100 bales. Middling 28. Receipts 28 bales. Exports 697 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton dull. Middling 31. Sales 150 bales. Receipts 118 bales. Exports 972 bales. Gold 143. Sterling, commercial, 56a58? Bank 59a60; York, sight, ¼c premium. Sugar dull; Louisiana fair to prime 13¼a15¼. Cuba molasses nominal, at 40a45. Flour dull; Superfine 7.25a7.50. Corn quiet at 90a1.00. Oats quiet at 80. Hay unchanged. Pork dull at 29.75a30.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13¼a13¼; clear sides 17¼a17¼. Lard irregular; tierce 18¼a18¼; keg 19¼a20.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 700 bales—31¼a32. Flour and wheat dull, and prices unchanged since noon. Corn dull; Western mixed 1.09. Mess pork 28.00. Lard a shade better. Groceries quiet. Freights a shade firmer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Spirits turpentine advanced firm, 40¼. Rosin firm; strained 2.10. Tar firm. 2.55.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Cotton dull, and no sales; Middling nominal, at 31. Receipts 20 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 18.—Cotton in some local demand. Sales 81 bales. Middling 30.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton dull and heavy. Middlings 30. Receipts 75 bales. Sales 75 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Cotton heavy, and nominally unchanged. Wheat heavy; prime red 2.20; choice 2 24¼a2.30; ordinary to fair 2.20. Corn firm.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 18, P. M.—Consols 94¼a94¼. Bonds 72¼a72¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, P. M.—Cotton heavy. Sales 8000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 14th, since last shipments, 17,000 bales. Sugar steady.

☞ The Brussels Courier says: "Female labor is now less remunerative at Paris than it was twenty years since. Sewing girls receive no more than they did during the reign of Louis Phillippe, and it costs now three times as much to live as it did in 1848. Competition among the dry goods merchants and milliners is so great that their poor female employes have to submit to a thousand little deductions from their starvation wages. It is this that is at the bottom of the frightful demoralization prevailing among the women of the middle and lower classes in Paris. Many a prostitute now occupying gorgeous apartments in the Rue Breda, was actually starving when she entered upon her career of infamy. The pretense of the court that the festivals given by their majesties and the expensive dresses worn by the ladies on these occasions, will alleviate the sufferings of the working women of Paris, is all moonshine, inasmuch as the court, from the Empress down to the scullions of the Tuileries, insist upon getting large deductions from their bills on account of the advantage which accrues from their custom to the merchants in question. The *fournisseurs de l'imperatrice* pay their working women lower wages than most of their less favored competitors.

☞ An exchange gives the following recipe for killing fleas: "Place the ferocious animal on a smooth board and pen him in with a hedge of shoemaker's wax. Then as soon as he becomes quiet commence reading to him the doings of Congress, and he will burst with indignation."

GRANT ANXIOUS TO BE A D[...] prominent officer of the Union [...] driving with a friend a few days [...] occasion to eulogize some of the [...] istics of Grant, declaring that the [...] can people did not understand [...] saw," said this officer, "a great deal [...] during the war, and know all his [...] and weak points." "But," asked [...] the party, do you think he is the [...] to elect President of the United [...] To this the Union officer replied [...] depends upon circumstances. If [...] ple desire military rule, Grant [...] elected; for, from my knowledge [...] man, I will stake my reputation [...] prediction that if he is elected he [...] claim himself Dictator within [...] months after he is sworn into office [...] is the opinion of a Union soldier [...] close personal relations with Grant [...] the greater portion of the late war.—*New York World.*

☞ General R. E. Lee and his [...] intend to spend a part of the [...] the White Sulphur Springs, Va. [...] there this month.

New Advertisements

Boarding.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS at the C[...] Ivy street, convenient to the [...] Depot.

July19-d3t MRS. DR. [...]

MUSIC LESSONS

MRS. M. W. VILLEP[...]

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence Music Lessons, on Monday next, [...] holm's on Walton street.

TERMS—$10 00 per month.

G. W. ADAIR, Auct[ioneer]

I WILL sell, on the premises, on W[...] EVENING, the 22d instant a 5 o'clock [...]

A Gothic Cottage of 9 R[ooms]

ON THE

Corner Rawson and Coop[er]

Opposite the elegant mansion of Judge [...] and diagonally opposite that of Col. L. [...] The Lot is 70x117½ feet, and has upon it FINE SHADE TREES.

The Cottage is a new, tasty, convenient ranged building of nine rooms, cozy and in every department.

There is also a NEW STABLE and CA[RRIAGE] HOUSE on the lot.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed by any in city.

TERMS: One-half Cash—balance in six months, with interest.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Insurance A[gent], No. 5 Railroad [...], Opposite National [...]

July19-d4t

Notice

IS hereby given that I am authorized by [the May]or and Council to rent

Ground for Booths or S[tands]

on the city ground

Near the Democratic Wig[wam]

for three days during the Conven[tion]. Apply to Deputy Marshal Murphy or [...] a designation of the ground, and to Mr. L[...] Clerk, who, upon the payment of $[...] fee, will issue a License which will be [...] the Police, whose duty it will be to [...] others.

This License authorizes the sale of all [...] ments except liquor and lager beer.

L. P. THOMAS, Ma[yor]

July19-d3t City of [...]

Tishomingo Wi[ne]

FOR sale by TIDWELL & HOLID[AY] of Whitehall and Mitchell Streets.

CERTIFICATE: Having used Dr. Thom[as' Tish]omingo Wine for several years, I find th[e] genuine article, entirely free from all [...] and highly useful in the treatment of [...] cases, especially of Children.

jy19 d1t E. J. ROACH

HORSES FOR SA[LE]

JUST RECEIVED, at Jones' Livery [...] Stables, one of the finest and best lots [of] Horses, single and double, ever brought [to this] city.

I selected them with great care myself [...] ana and Ohio, and will warrant them as [repre]sented.

O. H. JONES, Prop[rietor]

July18-d1w

TO BUILDER[S]

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S [OFFICE], GEORGIA RAILROAD COM[PANY], Augusta, Ga., July [...]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [at the] office of the Georgia Railroad and [Banking] Company, in Atlanta, until the 1st [...] August proximo, to furnish materials [...] FIRST CLASS FREIGHT WAREHOUSE [...] OFFICES for this Company, in Atlanta, [...] hundred and seventy five feet long, fifty [...] and front for offices, three stories.

Full information may be obtained [...] and specifications seen at the office of [...] Architect and Civil Engineer, Granite [...] Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Company reserves the right to [reject any] bid or refuse all.

E. W. C[OLE], General Superint[endent]

july17-d1stang

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the [highest] bidder before the City Hall in [...] Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of Aug[ust] that splendid plantation, situated at the [...] of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers [con]taining 800 acres, more or less, known [as the] Love place." A large part of which is [...] the first quality, and in a fine state [...] tion, making it one of the most valuable [...] tions of its size in Upper Georgia.

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance [in] equal installments of one, two and three [years] with interest from day of sale, and [...] security.

For further particulars enquire of [...] Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.

july17-dtds ALEX S. ATK[INSON]

Good! Good! Go[od!]

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE [...] old Norcross corner, on Marietta and [...] tree streets. Have on hand a large and [well] sorted stock of DRUGS AND MED[ICINES]. Will sell as low as any in the [...] John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, take great pleasure in filling orders [DAY and] NIGHT. Everybody will find them [...] and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by [...] wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE [as there] is in the South; will trade for City Property [or a] good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a [...] gain. Yes, I will, I will.

July16-d1m B. G. [...]

RANDALL'S

PRINTING IN[KS]

Marietta, - - - - Geo[rgia]

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for [News] and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK P[RICES].

News Ink, per pound............

[...] Ink, fine, per pound............

Book Ink, per pound............

Book Ink, fine, per pound............

Book Ink, extra fine, per pound............

Book Ink, super-fine, per pound............

Address, B. A. RAND[ALL], Ma[rietta]

July15-d1m

Private Boardi[ng]

CONVENIENT TO THE CITY HA[LL]

FOR FOUR GENTLEMEN, can be obtained by applying at this office.

Geo. L. Anderson & C[o.]

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCH[ANTS]

Mitchell street, near Whitehall [...]

ATLANTA.......................... GEO[RGIA]

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES.
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
15 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard.

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for [sale for] cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a [...]

G. L. ANDERSON [& CO.]

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT [...] the 15th instant, for which [the highest] price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON [& CO.]

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d&w

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 19, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Col. W. W. BOYD, JOHN L. BRIDGES, of Macon; Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

WESLEY CHAPEL, (M. E. CHURCH,) Peachtree street—Rev. F. A. KIMBALL, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

TRINITY (M. E. CHURCH), Mitchell street, near the City Hall—Rev. W. M. CRUMLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, in Seago's Hall, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets—Rev. R. W. FULLER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 4 P. M. No services at night.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. Dr. BRANTLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Marietta street—Rev. J. S. WILSON, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. R. K. PORTER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M.

ST. PHILLIP'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, Washington street—Rev C. W. THOMAS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—Rev. Father O'REILY, Pastor. First Mass at 7½ A. M. Second Mass at 10 A. M. Vespers at 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH, 2d floor Bell-Johnson Hall—F. P. PERDUE, Pastor. Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ CONSUMERS OF ICE MUST REMEMBER that the Ice House will be open on to-day (Sunday) at the hours of 7 to 8, A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., and that Ice cannot be obtained at any other hours on Sunday. july19-d1

☞ BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, his wife and daughter, convenience to the Hotels and Capitol especially desired. References given and required.
Address "B,"
jun19-d. This Office.

HALL Y. M. L. ASSOCIATION.—The Directors of the Young Men's Library Association are requested to meet at the Library Rooms on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.
A. L. GRANT, Sec'y and Libr'n.

Second Ward Democratic Club, Attention!

You are hereby requested to meet at the Rooms of Hook and Ladder Fire Company, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Club.

THERMOMETRICAL.—The mercury went up yesterday to 98 degrees in the shade. It is reported that a man died here on Friday of sunstroke. The heat has been very *trying.*

Everybody orter
Drink their Soda water. Ditto.

We are everlastingly obligated to our friends Redwine & Fox, Wilson & Crane, Kelly and Dr. Taylor for sundry delightful glasses of SODA WATER. These gentlemen all keep the simon pure on draught. We drink so much of the blessed thing that we can't discriminate as to quality. It's all good.

One thing we do know, and we are bound to tell it: there is no discount on JACK'S ICE CREAM.

A WRITER, signing himself "Spectator," publishes a communication in yesterday's *Era*, headed "The Great Military Trial," in which it is asserted that "some of the political news-writers in Georgia and elsewhere are striving desperately to make the people believe that the General who ordered the Court, the officers who compose it, and the counsel for the prosecution, are all banded together in a grand conspiracy against innocence, against law, and against justice; that General Meade, the Court and the counsel for Government would not do right if they could, and could not do right if they would. Not being of the Democratic persuasion, they and all they do, and say and think are to be condemned without stint and without mercy."

It is the good fortune of THE CONSTITUTION to exchange with most, if not all of the Democratic newspapers published in Georgia, and if any such sentiment as the above has, at any time, appeared in the columns of any one of them it has singularly escaped our notice. We have our own opinion of General Meade and of the course pursued by him in this trial, as well as in other matters. We have not yet expressed it, but shall do so fearlessly, at the proper time, regardless of consequences. Of the Judge Advocate, General Dunn, it has afforded us a pleasure on more than one occasion to acquaint the public of his courteous and gentlemanly deportment to all parties engaged in the trial of the Columbus Prisoners, especially to the lady witnesses; while, in the same breath, we have considered it a duty to expose the ungentlemanly behavior of his hireling assistant, Jos. E. Brown. We do not believe that a single line derogatory to the officers who compose the Court, individually or collectively, has been written in any Democratic newspaper in the State. It does not follow that a "Court convened to convict" will necessarily accomplish the purpose for which it was created. As far as our observation extends (and it has been our luck to hear every word uttered thus far in the trial), the Court has acted with a dignified impartiality. Its probable verdict we have not ventured, as yet, to anticipate, nor shall we do so now. They are men of intelligence, and we have no reason to doubt their integrity. The course of Gen. Meade in permitting the Prisoners to be treated with a species of inhumanity worthy of a more barbarous age, it has been the province of this journal time and again to expose and condemn. It was right for the public to know of the brutality perpetrated, and we took good care that it should be correctly informed. As soon as he gave the prisoners in the cells "three feet additional of God's free air," the fact was duly credited to the *account* of the Commanding General; and more recently when we heard that the *gentlemen under charges* had been removed to more comfortable quarters, the public were immediately apprised of the transfer. So far from "doing honorable and true men injustice," it is exactly what we have scrupulously endeavored to avoid. Our chief regret lies in the consciousness of our abject inability to do full justice to the acts of certain pretenders to honor and truth, whose lack of these virtues constitutes their most prominent characteristic.

The conduct of Governor Brown in cross-examining the ladies of the Shepherd family, "beggars contempt." He refused them the benefit of common courtesy. Too coarse to be polite, too cowardly to be generous, too crafty to be honest, the character of the witnesses was forgotten in his eager desire to clutch the conditional fee that was to follow conviction.

The Communication of "Spectator" is nothing more than an effort to screen Gov. Brown from public contempt, on this the eve of the Senatorial election, by adroitly coupling his individual responsibilities with those of the General commanding, the Court and the Judge Advocate, and by making it appear that the curses of an outraged people, intended for him, Whitley, *et id omne genus*, were meant alike for the officers of the Government.

It is a waste of ammunition to try to bolster up the cause of Joseph E. Brown at this juncture. Salt water can't save him, and it is utterly useless for "Spectator," "or any other man," to attempt it. The late action of the Legislature in refusing to overslaugh Democratic members, was his death-knell. So mote it be.

MR. EARNEST, JEWELER.—This gentleman has a very fine stock of goods in his line, and being one of the very best practical jewelers in the city, conducts an establishment on Whitehall street which enjoys a deserved popularity. He has recently added to his stock in trade a lot of the most beautiful diamond rings and pins we ever saw. These, together with his general assortment of jewelry, render Mr. Earnest's shop a very attractive place. Call and see him.

BOARD wanted in a private family. See notice.

ICE FOR SUNDAY.—Turn to the notice for further particulars.

HIT HIM AGAIN.—In mentioning Gov. Brown's bid for the defense of the Columbus prisoners, we did not mean that the prisoners applied to him. In fact, we are confident that some, if not all, the gentlemen on trial would have spurned his services on any terms. To make the matter clear we will give the interview as it occurred:

Messrs. Mott and Wm. A. Bedell, and General Chilton, of Columbus, called upon Brown at the suggestion of the first named gentleman, and against the wish of the last. He was asked whether he could defend the Columbus prisoners. He replied that Gen. Dunn wanted him for the prosecution, and had told him that it was no use to try a man whom he (Brown) would defend, as he always cleared his clients; but, added the Governor, with the Judas expression that so becomes him, "I am not positively engaged, and you know, gentlemen, I am a lawyer, and work for the biggest pile." It is believed that Brown is prosecuting, *for a conditional fee*, men whose innocence he does not doubt. In no other way can we account for the vindictive, malicious, ungentlemanly, unmanly and ungenerous manner in which he has conducted the examination of witnesses for the defense—the ladies of the Shepherd family especially. Stick a pin right here, thou sage of the *Era*.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Democratic party of Fulton county, last night, it was found that some funds were lacking to defray the expenses of the approaching Convention and a Committee of *three* from each ward was appointed to call upon the citizens of the city, and make up the deficiency.

The chairman requests the Committee to meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Democratic rooms, Granite Block, to make estimates and adopt the necessary measures for raising the money.

It is earnestly hoped our citizens will respond promptly and liberally, so that the work may progress successfully and creditably to the city.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Chairman—Dr. Redwine.

1st Ward—Capt. Castleberry, B. N. Williford, John Thomas.

2d Ward—F. M. Rirhardson, E. J. Roach, Dr. Redwine.

3d Ward—Robert Crawford, W. C. Anderson, J. M. Bulce.

4th Ward—W. M. Williams, J. R. Wallace, Reab. Arnold.

5th Ward—John G. Westmoreland, E. R. Carr, Thos. Kile.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage in this office and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not prepaid before the 20th instant:

Miss Mattie Knott, Suwanee, Ga.
Henry Johnson, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Frances Rollin, Cartersville Ga.
John Muhlenbrink, New York.
J. C. Head, Rock Mills, Ala.
Levi Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.
Eli Barnett, Euharlee, Ga.
James Sapple, Millegeville, Ga.
Dr. J. F. Hammond, Montgomery, Ala.
W. A. Smith, Valdosta, Ga.
F. M. Mickeljohn, Montvale Springs, Tenn.
J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer, will sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock precisely, A GOTHIC COTTAGE. For further particulars see notice in another column.

GROUND FOR BOOTHS OR STALLS TO RENT on the city ground near the Democratic Wigwam. See notice of L. P. Thomas, Marshal.

A FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, with board in a private family, may be had by applying at this office.

TIDWELL & HOLIDAY have for sale the famous Tishomingo Wine.

MRS. DOUGLAS has some rooms to rent at Central Hotel.

Democratic Meeting Last Night.

Notwithstanding the intense warmth of the evening, a goodly number of the FAITHFUL assembled at Davis' Hall last night. The first speaker introduced was the Hon. A. D. Nunnally, Senator from the 26th District. His speech was brief but to the point, and had the ring of true metal in it. Senator Holcombe was next called for, but excused himself in consequence of indispostion. Col. John S. Thomas was the next speaker, who, in his peculiarly felicitous style, dealt Radicalism some very hard but good natured blows. Hon. M. J. Crawford, of Bartow, was also of the speakers; and while we have not space to refer at length to the able efforts of each gentleman, we must not omit to chronicle the fact that a decided buoyancy of spirit pervaded the entire assemblage, which augurs an auspicious opening of the great campaign.

The meeting was designed more for business than anything else, after the transaction of which it adjourned.

POPE PIUS IX.—The Gazette de France, speaking of the beginning of the 23d year of his Pontificate, says: "It is certain that few Popes have had to endure so many storms as Pius IX. Since his election he has seen three Governments follow each other in France—the government of Louis Philippe, the republic and the empire. Under the first he kept his states, and attempted to improve the material and moral situation of the Italians. Under the second he had to take to flight, but was again put in full possession of the temporal power, the guaranty of his spiritual independence. Under the third he has seen his States invaded without a declaration of war, by his neighbors, our allies, and has lost three-fourths of what he had under Louis Philippe and the republic."

☞ A good story is told of Dr. O. W. Holmes, who having been called upon and considerably bored by a gentleman who had devoted himself to lecturing in New England, without much ability for doing so inquired, "What are you at about this particular time?" The answer was "Lecturing, as usual. I hold forth this evening at Roxbury." The Professor, clapping his hands together, exclaimed "I am glad of it, I never liked those Roxbury people."

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartfort Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Special Notices.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEFORE the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the fact that E. E. Earnest, Jeweller, has just received the finest lot of DIAMOND JEWELRY ever brought to Atlanta. The lot consists of PINS and RINGS set in single diamonds and in clusters. Call and see Mr. Earnest in the Empire Block, on Whitehall street. July19 d1t

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	3	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M
SUNDAYS.		
Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 19, 1868.

There has been a dullness in the Bacon market West, with a slight decline, but our market is not quotably lower. The stock on hand is enough to supply the demand for a month or more, should there not be an increased trade. The holders of Joints are anxious to close the stocks they have on hand, and purchasers will find this a good point to supply their wants in that line. Corn was not very active yesterday, but some holders are reported at $1 25 for small lots, and some holders refusing $1 20 by the car load.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$	@ 19
Clear Ribbed Sides		@ 18¼
Plain Hams	17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams	22	@ 23
Shoulders	14½	@ 15
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@ 22
BEESWAX—		
Common	34	@ 36
Choice Yellow	38	@ 40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.30	@ 1.35
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	1.30	@ 1.35
Mixed or Yellow	1.20	@
Barley	2.25	@ 2.50
Rye		@
Oats	1.70	@ 1.75
Wheat, White	2.00	@ 2.25
Red	1.80	@ 2.00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		@ 5½
Pittsburg bar		@ 6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50	@ 8.50
NAILS—		
4s to 60s		@ 6.75
3s common		@ 7.75
3s fine		@ 10.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00	@ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@ 21
4-4 Sheetings		17
¾ Shirtings		14
⅞ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40.00	@ 75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36.00	@ 40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@ 45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55	@ 60
New Orleans	85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb	17	@ 18½
New Orleans	14	@ 17
Demerara	16½	@ 17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45	@ 50
Adamantine	20	@ 21
Tallow		@ 15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½	@ 14
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@ 26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@ 20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@ 17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@ 13.40
No. 2 in half barrels		@ 11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@ 90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@ 60.00
Patapsco Guano		@ 75.00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40	@ 50
Medium	60	@ 70
Good medium	75	@ 80
Fine	85	@ 1.00
Choice	1.10	@ 1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ½ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 44 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per penny-weight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per penny-weight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a25	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a10	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	a25	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a20	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a20	Augusta Sav. B'k	15a
Bank State Ga.	a32	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a15	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a5	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a30	B'k State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a15	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a37	So. W. R. R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@ 85
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@ 95
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@ 72
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	65@ 67
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@ 86
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 72
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	76@ 80
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85@ 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 82
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95 a 100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

15 JULY, 1868.

On Hand and for Sale:

50 BALES HAY,
20 Thousand pounds Bacon,
5 Thousand pounds Lard,
500 sacks Virginia Salt,
100 bales assorted Yarns,
100 bales Sheetings and Shirtings,
20 bales 8 oz, Osnaburgs,
50 sacks Rio Coffee,
75 barrels Sugar,
1,000 kegs Rifle and Blasting Powder,
100 bags Shot—assorted numbers,

FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., to which we respectfully call the attention of purchasers, as we are determined to sell.
W. M. & R. J. LOWRY.
July16-d1w

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Trunks,

SIGN, BIG IRON BOOT,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

KEEP on hand the largest and best selected stock for Country Merchants and City Trade.
July16-d1w

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

T. J. HIGHTOWER. H. SUMMEROUR

T. J. HIGHTOWER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ... between Whitehall and Broad, are now receiving:
... bags strictly Prime Rio Coffee,
... barrels Sugar—all grades,
... boxes Star Candles,
... kegs English Soda,
3,000 pounds Shoulder Bacon,
15,000 pounds ... very heavy,
... barrels Choice kettle rendered Lard,
And many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. All of which will be sold at very low prices.
july16-d1w

THE CAMPAIGN.

1868.

WE ARE ABOUT entering upon the most important political campaign that has ever agitated the American Republic. "It is true that," says the Louisville Journal, one of the best papers on the continent, "in the issue of this gigantic struggle the people of the South are so far interested that their existence as a free and prosperous people depends upon the defeat of the radical conspirators against the liberties of us all.

With the nomination of a ticket by the National Democratic Convention, which assembles in New York on the Fourth of July, the canvass will open actively on both sides, and for four months thereafter the progress of events will be all important to the least of American citizens.

In this great conflict the Press will play a part hitherto unexampled in the annals of political warfare. Already it takes the place of the orator who must rely upon its columns to reach a great number of people. Its business will be to embody the spirit and to report the progress of events, and that journal is most efficient which best fills this great mission."

The Proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION are determined to make it rank among the first newspapers in the South, and second to none as a representative organ of the times, and the party whose cause it espouses. Its size will be enlarged as patronage increases; its Editorial management will advance in dignity and strength as the paper progresses in influence and power. And neither labor nor money will be spared in the firm resolve to conduct it on the most enterprising and liberal basis.

With this simple, but honest, statement of its views and objects, the readers attention is called to the low rates of

THE CONSTITUTION

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign will last a little over four months, and the Proprietors propose to furnish the Daily paper to subscribers, for that period, at the following rates:

Single Copy	$ 3 00
Ten Copies (same Post-Office)	27 50
Twenty Copies (same Post-Office)	50 00
Thirty Copies " " "	70 00
Forty Copies " " "	90 00
Fifty Copies " " "	100 00

CAMPAIGN RATES

FOR THE

WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Single Copy	$ 1 00
10 Copies, to one address	9 00
20 Copies, to one address	17 00
30 Copies, to one address	24 00
40 Copies, to one address	30 00
50 Copies, to one address	35 00
75 Copies, to one address	45 00
100 Copies, to one address	50 00

These prices are as low as such a paper as THE CONSTITUTION can possibly be run, and its friends will not ask it cheaper.

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Specimen copies sent free on application.

SOMETHING GOOD.

R. M. ROSE & CO., are sole agents in the South for the sale of J. H. Taylor's

Poplar Log Whisky

We are the only house in the South selling this popular brand, and are the exclusive agents for the "O. K."

Give us a call. july15-d1w

WILLIAM BOLLMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry,

DIAMONDS,

Gold Pens, Spectacles, Etc.

I AM now prepared, with a large and well selected stock, to furnish my friends and the public with any and every article in the JEWELRY LINE. I have now in store a full assortment of the celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

☞ Repairing done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. july14-d1w

CALHOUN HOUSE,

A. W. BROWN, Proprietor,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the public. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting the city, can find the very

Best Accommodations

at this House. My old friends in and adjacent to Griffin are reminded that I am still alive, and ready, with the very best accommodations, to receive their patronage. july14-d1w

J. W. FEARS

COLUMN.

J.

"GREEN LINE FREIGHT."

W.

F

DIRECT FROM THE COOL CELLARS OF CINCINNATI TO MACON AND WESTERN DEPOT, MACON, IN SIX DAYS, with fresh packed Bacon, worth ¼ to ½ cent more than old packed, for the occupant of the "little office in the corner," who stands or sits ready to contract and take your MONEY. COTTON, or CREDIT, for the nice Bacon he handles.

I MUCH PREFER SELLING ON CREDIT, the good credit planters all now have, until 15th October to 15th November. They can procure all they wish of

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon, Ga.

E

Still It Advances—Bacon! Bacon!

ALL who are not supplied with Bacon to go through to 1st January next are sleeping over their interest in not buying somebody's Bacon immediately.

My dispatches below show the state of the market. BE IT REMEMBERED, ½c more is always paid for car loads (15 casks)—freight, $1.50; loss in weight, ½—makes Clear Rib Sides cost 19c to place them. If you can buy Clear Rib Sides at 18¼, do it.

J. W. FEARS,
Povision Broker, Macon, Ga.

A

MACON, GA., July 13, 1868.

G. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., Cincinnati:

The lowest for one hundred (100) casks Clear Rib Sides, fresh packed? Answer.

J. W. FEARS.

CINCINNATI, July 13, 1868.

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga.:

Seventeen (17), generally held higher. Market excited; tending upward.

G. W. PHILLIPS, JR.

R

JOBBERS OUT.

NO LARGE LOTS OF BACON offering in the market. It can only be bought at 18½ in small lots—a cask at a time—parties preferring to hold.

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker,
July17-d1m Macon, Ga.

S.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☜

☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☜

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,
July 8, 1868. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

July3 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels,
35 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents.
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lesti and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.
June30

A Farm for Sale.

THIS farm is located 4 miles south of this place, in Dogwood Valley. The location of this farm, the many fine Springs, the Orchard, the Vineyard, the Grove and Yard around the House, the Fine Clover Field and Meadow Lands, and it being in and of the best vallies for Good Society, Good Schools, Good Churches and so Healthy, makes it

One of the Most Desirable Places in North Georgia.

IT CONTAINS FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES—PRICE $4,500.

Or I will sell half for $2,500. TERMS CASH. For further particulars write to Tunnel Hill, Ga.
July4-d1w J. C. AUSTIN.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS,

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 18-d6m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, in the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

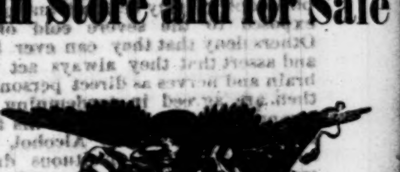
We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
June 17—d6m JNO. F. HAYES.

PIANO TUNING.

TO meet the times I have proposed to reduce the price of Tuning to $3 00. Good references. Orders left at the Post Office directed to
july19-d1w W. A. FISHER.

In Store and for Sale



LOW FOR CASH!

CHOICE COUNTRY HAMS,
Country Shoulders,
Bacon Clear Sides,
Leaf Lard in cans,
Leaf Lard in barrels,
White Corn,
Wheat Sacks,
Corn Sacks,
Virginia Salt,
American Cigars,
Spanish Cigars,
Patapsco Guano,
Reed's Phosphate.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
July4— Commission Merchants.

F. CORRA,

Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,

WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,

TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,

Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocho, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Paraffine Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salad oil,
European and American Cheese.
Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
July4-d1m

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies, HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. June 30—3m

WALTON SPRINGS!

Best Bath House in the City!

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS!

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

Nice Beer Saloon Attached.

MR. C. S. REEVES, has fitted up, at Walton Springs, A NO. 1 BATH HOUSE, for both Ladies and Gentlemen, and is prepared to receive the patronage of all (*whites*) who may wish a good BATH, with nice dressing-rooms, clean towels etc.

☞ The BEER SALOON is well stocked.
July19—d1w

...y Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 13, 1868.

From Harper's Bazar.]

Summer Drinks.

There is nothing but water capable of satisfying the thirst. All other drinks, therefore, taken for this purpose, answer it only in proportion to the quantity of this fluid they may contain.

Water, if pure, may be drunk at all times and in almost any quantity with impunity. The manner of drinking it, however, is a matter of no little importance. If gulped down in large quantities it may, by suddenly filling the stomach, so distend it as to produce a pressure not only painful but subversive of the functions of that and other internal organs. If, moreover, the water thus swallowed be excessively cold and the body unduly heated, a fatal shock may result from the instantaneous change of temperature. Thus cases are recorded of death from this cause. These, however, do not occur as often as was once supposed and most of those fatal results before attributed to drinking cold water, are now supposed to be owing to the joint effect of heat and fatigue, or to what is ordinarily termed sun-stroke.

Water may be drunk in its coldest degree of temperature, and in the largest quantity the thirst may demand, by any person, whatever may be his state as to health or illness, heat or cold, provided it is swallowed gradually. By sipping not only is the desire for drink more thoroughly gratified, but all danger is avoided.

Iced water, when properly drank, is unquestionably the best of all summer drinks; but there are others which, if indulged in moderately, may be allowed. The ordinary soda water—or water impregnated with carbonic acid gas—is not unwholesome beverage, although it is often made so by the syrups, spirits, and other concoctions mixed with it. The various fruit syrups, if genuine, may, when well diluted with water, be safely taken. The sugar, however, they contain so abundantly, and which, according to the chemists, is a great heat-producer, makes them unfit for constant summer drinking. Science condemns the use, particularly in hot weather, of all spirituous drinks, such as brandy, gin and whisky. These, according to some chemical philosophers, may be of advantage to those exposed to the severe cold of winter. Others deny that they can ever be useful, and assert that they always act upon the brain and nerves as direct persons. Both, then, are agreed in condemning them as summer drinks. Liebig and his followers give this as the reason: Alcohol, the chief constituent of all spirituous drinks, is mainly composed of carbon, which is the fuel required by the body to keep up the animal heat. In summer, of course, but little of this fuel is required—much less than in winter. If, however, a large quantity is supplied there will be an excess, which is left unconsumed, and remaining in the body without use does harm in various ways. Drinking alcohol, therefore, which contains a great deal of carbon, in summer, is supplying the body with more of this fuel than it requires, and is, in consequence, a harmful practice.

The French wines, if stimulants are at all required, are the best, because they are the purest and the weakest. The American practice of putting lumps of ice into them, which so surprises all European connoisseurs, is not a bad one, for most of the foreign wines imported into this country are brandied to suit the supposed strength of head of our countrymen, and will largely bear dilution.

From the London Times, June 12.]

British Explorations in the Holy Land—Important Discoveries.

Yesterday evening a meeting was held under the Presidency of the Archbishop of York, in support of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has for its purpose the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, topography, geology and physical geography of the Holy Land.

The Secretary, Mr. Holland, read the report, which stated that, though there had been an increased number of subscribers, the amount received in the year had fallen short of the sum required to carry out the whole scheme of operations proposed, and the committee had been compelled mainly to confine their attention to explorations in or near the city of Jerusalem. In spite of many difficulties, Lieutenant Warren had succeeded in carrying on extensive excavations with little interruption, and had made discoveries of the utmost importance, which not only tended to throw new light upon the original features of the Temple Hill, but led to the hope that before long sufficient data would be obtained for forming a tolerably accurate opinion upon the various sites in the Holy City, which had been so long matters of dispute.

"For the first time," the report went on to say, "the actual streets of the ancient city have been reached, underground passages which have been hidden for centuries by the mass of superincumbent ruins have been brought to light, and by degrees a complicated net work of drains and reservoirs is being laid bare, which when fully explored, will, no doubt, aid very considerably in settling many difficult points connected with the level of different portions of Jerusalem. In the valleys of the Kedron and Tyropœum, by a suspension of shafts, many of them sunk to an enormous depth, discoveries of intense interest have been made with regard to the original course and character of those valleys. The limits of the hill and position of the wall of Ophel have been, in a great measure, ascertained, and shafts sunk on the south of the wall of the Harem area have shown that the account given by Josephus of the giddy hight of the battlements of the ancient city at this point is not, after all, the gross exaggeration that up to this time it has always been believed to have been." The report went on to speak of the difficulties to be met with in carrying out such an explanation as this among a population like that of Jerusalem; difficulties which had been increased by the treacherous character of the soil, and the imperfect nature of the apparatus which had to be employed.

The Turkish Woman.

A Turkish correspondent says: "The Turkish woman has little liberty to display her beauty. She is indeed permitted to see, but not to be seen. The windows of all Turkish houses, and the female galleries in the mosques are curtained with fine lattice work, called "javelisies," a term nearly allied in meaning and orthography to our word jealousy. The interstices in this lattice work are not more than a half inch square, so that an object must be in close proximity to it to see, but even then cannot be seen. The Turkish ladies are not, however, closely confined to the houses. Those of the commonalty go about the streets in their "Yasmacks" unattended, and the ladies of the royal family even ride out and go shopping, attended by slaves of no particular gender, at night. The "Yasmack" is a large white vail so arranged as to cover the entire head, except the nose and eyes; if the wearer is pretty the "Yasmack" is light; if ugly, the folds are doubled; none but Mahommetan woman wear them. No Mahommetan woman is allowed to be out without them; it covers as well the coarse black features of the Nubian, as the delicate, white countenance of the Circassian, as well the wrinkled old dame as the damsel, just merging into womanhood. It is common for women of all religions in this country to smoke the cigarette, and you may often see the Mahommetan woman, if she has a fine mouth with the "Yasmack" below it for the purpose of smoking. She wears also a long loose robe wrapped closely about her person and coming to her ankles; her feet appear large and most slovenly; they are covered, first with loose yellow boots, and over these, slippers, without quarters on elevated heels. Sometimes the boots are omitted, and I have seen the closely veiled and cloaked dame with a heel in the hole of her stocking. Fashion, however, seems to be making some inroads into Turkish female society, for I saw a few instances of black gaiter boots."

Special Correspondence of Baltimore Gazette.]

The Military Trial at Atlanta.

Military Commission—The Trial in Georgia—Shocking Official Revelations Expected—The Ashburn Murder—Political Capital to be Made Out of It—An Immense Reward Offered—A Washington Detective—A Singular Statement—Subordination of Witnesses—Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

The disgraceful history of the military commission which tried and condemned Mrs. Surratt, is likely to be eclipsed by the trial which is now progressing at Atlanta, Georgia, of nine prisoners charged with the murder of George W. Ashburn, on the 31st of March last, at Columbus. In many respects the two trials bear marks of striking similarity. Illegal tribunals, agency of Government detectives, party machinery, suborned witnesses characterized alike both these trials, and facts will soon be made public, *officially*, which will shock the moral sense of the whole country. Your correspondent is permitted to anticipate this report in some particulars.

No attention was paid to the death of Ashburn in Columbus at the time it occurred. It was known that this victim of assassination was a wretched outcast from society, and one forced to seek a home in a negro brothel. Yet when the report of Ashburn's death reached this city, party machinery was set in motion to manufacture out of it political capital. An opportunity was offered to prove a Southern barbarity which would justify Radical tyranny and outrage. General Meade was appealed to to have the matter investigated, and he dispatched to Columbus Major Smythe, a member of his staff, to examine into and report the facts, at the same time offering a reward of $40,000 for the apprehension of the murderers. The Major caused the arrest of a large number of citizens, but failing to obtain any clue to the perpetrators of the deed, abandoned the game as not worth the chase. The Washington Directory, however, were not so easily satisfied. The services of a detective who had been here under the pay of the War Department to "work up" the impeachment matter was detailed by General Howard, acting under orders from General Grant, to proceed to Atlanta and report to General Meade for orders. A somewhat curious fact is stated in the forthcoming revelations touching the pay of this detective (Reed) while "working up" Butler's impeachment case. He was required to report every day to Mr. Hosmer, a member of a firm of claim agents here—who had in service at the same time about forty negro servants acting as spies throughout the city. Reed had to report to Hosmer, and Hosmer drew the checks on which Reed and his co-workers drew their pay. Reed claims a balance of $450 to be due him, which Hosmer refused to pay. Butler's report fails to explain Mr. Hosmer's connection with his investigation, and how it happened Hosmer was paymaster for his detectives and spies. It may be that an explanation will come from a quarter least expected.

The detective having reported according to instructions, Gen. Meade referred him to Major Smythe, who told him of the examination already had, and its barren results. In the meantime Gen. Howard telegraphed to Kansas for one Maj. Whitley, who had figured prominently in the service of the War Department in connection with Gen. Baker. Upon these two worthies had Stanton and Holt devolved the duty of getting up the testimony on the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and now Whitley was to be appealed to in the Georgia trials. He arrived here in obedience to Gen. Howard's telegram, and was hurried off to his new field of labor under the incentive of a $40,000 reward. How well he has succeeded in his work of manipulating witnesses has been shown in the published testimony taken before the Commission. Its infamy will soon appear from another quarter. That the witnesses were all suborned, and that the plan was concocted and arranged in Washington for political purposes will be proven by one of the detectives, who, becoming disgusted with the foul proceedings, has returned to Washington and exposed the whole scheme. A private citizen of high standing was immediately dispatched to Atlanta to ascertain if it were possible that these things could be true. His report has been submitted to the President, and at a proper time, if found necessary, Executive interference will protect the innocent—as access to the Chief Magistrate may not be so easily prevented as on a former occasion—when Mrs. Surratt was under sentence.

It was apprehended on Monday last, when the testimony for the prosecution had closed, and when the case of Southern barbarity had been established by perjured witnesses, that the cases would be dismissed and the prisoners be turned over to the civil authorities, without being permitted to disprove the charges made against them. The defense, however, was ready to proceed, and immediately commenced their evidence. When it was asked that a summons might issue for detectives Reed and Whitley, the latter, who was present, blanched and exhibited the greatest alarm. Reed will leave here in a few days and confront Whitley before the commission, *and, if allowed to do so by the court, will expose the infamous proceedings.*

It was a noticeable incident in the proceedings of the House of Representatives to-day that the two grand partisan schemes of the Radicals should appear on the tapis at the same hour. The announcement that the Senate had concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution excluding the votes of certain Southern States from the electoral college was followed by taking up the Freedmen's Bureau bill, also passed by the Senate. It would appear that the Senate is attempting to rival the House in the perpetration of legislative enormities. The enactment of these two measures is no more nor less than a proclamation on the part of the dominant party that they intend to carry the Presidential election by fraud and violence. It means a wild expenditure of public money; heavy taxation; negro supremacy; spoils of war. E.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHS.—The system of underground telegraph lines insulated with an asphalte compound, noticed so favorably in the Paris exhibition, has lately been tried with highly satisfactory results by the Royal Engineers in the yard of the Brompton Barracks, at Chatham, England. This system, the invention of Mr. Donald Nicoll, consists in laying down a series of rigid sections, or rods of asphalte containing the wires, in trenches in the earth, as lengths of iron gas-pipe are laid. These sections are in about twelve feet lengths, the conducting wires protruding at the ends, and being alternately left straight and twisted into "cork-screws." In planting the lines, the straight ends of one section are pushed into the "cork-screws" of the next, and so on. The blow of the hammer upon the "cork-screw" insures perfect contact, and when the junction is filled in with melted asphalte, perfect insulation is also effected. In this way a dozen joints may be insulated at once. A prominent feature of this system is that the insulating material is poured in at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, so that if any moisture settles upon the ends of the sections it is driven off in the form of steam as soon as the melted insulator reaches it. The cost of laying is one hundred dollars a mile.—*Journal of the Telegraph.*

ORIGIN OF "CANARD."—A Frenchman once sent to a newspaper a statement of an experiment which he had lately made, proving the wonderful voracity of ducks. He had a flock, he said, of twenty of these fowls. One day he killed one of them, and cutting it into very small pieces, fed it, feathers and all, to the other nineteen, who ate it all up in a very few moments. He then killed another, and cutting it into small pieces fed it to the other eighteen, and it was quietly devoured. He then killed another and fed it to the seventeen remaining ducks, and still another, which he fed to the sixteen; and so continued until there was but one duck left, which duck had, of course, eaten the other nineteen. Hence the term "canard," French for duck, is frequently applied to Munchausenish stories.

NOTHING
WILL BE LEFT
UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.
I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
july 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA.
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
T. W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.
Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.
Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.
Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,
E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, E. T. JOURDAN. *ATLANTA, GA.*
J. W. F. BRYSON, E. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-d3m

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.
je16-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, ... GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by
T. S. NICKERSON,
Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,
Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16-3m Proprietors.

Tennessee House,
ROME, : : : GEORGIA,
J. R. Stansberry,
july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,
DALTON .... GEORGIA,
BY J. D. CAMPBELL,
(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)
july1-d1m

HUSON HOUSE,
KINGSTON .... GEORGIA.
COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.
july1-d1m

COX & HILL,
Wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
Peachtree street,
june ... ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction
IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
WHITEHALL STREET .... ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.
july3—d3m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.
july10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
SWANSON & BOYKIN,
WHITEHALL STREET,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
Oils, Chemicals,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.
ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:
250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES.)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.
And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered
LOW FOR THE CASH!
Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,
Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
july2—d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,
For Young Ladies.
J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.
Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.
W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.
W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.
Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.
Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.
Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance $18 00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance 18 00
School of Design, each branch 7 50
The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.
The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.
It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?
We will see.
june 15-dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NEW YORK.
Office No. 69, Liberty Street.
The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.
The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.
THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE
Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for a stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.
The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.
The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.
RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$53.48	$79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co.; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 25, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 25, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Blodgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:
WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres'nt. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. HOWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
june16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. E. R. LOCKETT.
RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.
june16-d6m

J. E. GULLATT,
Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,
All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch.
BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
Fit up Steam and Water Piping.
Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

COTTON GOODS.
10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-4 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. JACK'S
CANDY AND CRACKER
MANUFACTORY
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
june 20—dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.
Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
STONE WARE,
DRAIN PIPES.
Iron, Lead and Block Tin Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.
Steam Gauges, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c.
Parties needing Roofing or Sheet Iron, will do well to consult us before letting your work.
All work guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors we hope for a continuance of the same.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,
NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.
FURNITURE,
MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,
At New York Prices.
Turning and Scroll Sawing
DONE TO ORDER.
Lumber Dressed,
AND
TONGUED AND GROOVED,
AND
Lumber For Sale.
Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—6 Atlanta, Ga.

FAINS & PARROTT,
Wholesale Grocers,
AGENTS
ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,
No. 7 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,
Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at
Bottom Prices for Cash:
40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanco Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
5 boxes Star Candles,
boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
50 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
20 dozen Mason's Blacking,
boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
pounds Madder,
pounds Copperas,
2,000 pounds ...
25 dozen Brooms,
30 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virginia Salt,
Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.
FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
april0— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN.
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the
Custom and Ready Made Departments of
Men's, Boy's and Children's
CLOTHING.
STAR SHIRTS!
THE FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market.
HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND
Manufacturing Company.
FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see samples and Prices.
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS
At Wholesale Only.
4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.
For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar20—y Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 30, 1868.

AGENTS of this Road have been instructed to Sell Tickets to the Conventions to be held in Atlanta, on the 21st and 22d of July next. Passengers paying FULL FARE going will be furnished with a RETURN TICKET FREE, good for Three Days succeeding the days of the CONVENTIONS.
The privilege extended only to those purchasing Tickets before getting on the Cars.
E. W. COLE, Gen'l Supt.
july2—d20t Georgia Railroad.

E. E. EARNEST,
No. 2 Empire Building,
Whitehall street .... Atlanta, Ga.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction.
july3—d3m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,
Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES
Of all descriptions.
No. 4 Liberty street .... New York.

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS, also, Shingle, Mill, Muley, Gang, Cross Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws, also, Turning and Felloe Webs.
We also continue the manufacture of the well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.
We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and terms.

BUSINESS TICKETS.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to
W. R. WEBSTER,
june4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

1868.
Summer Arrangement.
GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE NORTH AND EAST
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS.
Passengers by this Route have the choice of
Twenty-five Different Routes
NEW YORK,
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers holding tickets by this Route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.
Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.
TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and ...
After arrival of all Southern Trains, making close connections to above named cities.
Check Baggage to Louisville. Baggage will be re-checked to destination at the Depot of Louisville and Nashville Railroad, before arrival at Louisville.
Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD ...
ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.
Tickets by this Route for sale at the
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.
JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES
VIA
Western and Atlantic
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railroad.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
Time Table, May 1st, 18...
NORTH.
Leave Atlanta ....
Leave Dalton ....
Leave Knoxville ....
Leave Bristol ....
Leave Lynchburg ....
Leave Washington ....
Leave Baltimore ....
Leave Philadelphia ....
Arrive at New York ....
SOUTH.
Leave New York ....
Leave Philadelphia ....
Leave Baltimore ....
Leave Washington ....
Leave Lynchburg ....
Leave Bristol ....
Leave Knoxville ....
Leave Dalton ....
Arrive at Atlanta ....
Time between Atlanta and New York, ...
The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this route.
Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains.
THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.
JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
ON and after May 13th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH.
LEAVE ATLANTA.
8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)—Arrive at Chattanooga ... P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Louisville, Nashville and other points for New York and ... via Louisville; also ... Memphis and Charleston ... New Orleans, etc.
4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive ... P. M., Cartersville 6.13 P. M., Dalton 12.32 A. M.
7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN ... Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M. ... with trains for Knoxville ... Washington, Baltimore, ... and New York. Arrive ... 6 A. M., connecting ... Nashville and Chattanooga ... Nashville, Louisville and ... for New York and other ... via Louisville; also with ... phis and Charleston Railroad ... phis, St. Louis and the West.
COMING SOUTH
ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.
5.11 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL. Leave ... Chattanooga with trains of ... necting ... Chattanooga and Memphis ... from Nashville with trains of ... connecting ... Railroad.
11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Leave ... Kingston & ... 6.15 A. M., Marietta ...
1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) PASSENGER.—Leave ... connecting with ... ville and Chattanooga ... Charleston Railroads.
Pullman's Patent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
JOHN B. PECK,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

ATTENTION, GEORGIANS!
Cheapest House in Town.
ALL who want to SAVE MONEY buy your GROCERIES and DRY GOODS from
BOYD, WALLS & CO.,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets,
ATLANTA.
april6—d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.
M. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity.
Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES, &c.
Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, opposite to the United States Hotel.

The Dail...
BY CARE...
Subscription R...
DAILY CONSTITU...
Single paper........
All subscription... vance; and, at the... which payment is... ed, the name of th... from our books.
Ten copies........
Twenty copies........
Newsdealers libe...
WEEKLY CONST...
RATES...
SQUARES.
1 Square........
2 Squares........
3 Squares........
4 Squares........
5 Squares........
Quarter column........
Third of a col........
Half column........
One column........
Terms cash, befo... insertion.
Advertisements ... time.
Advertisements ... charged as new ea...
All advertisemen... under "Local Bus... rate of TWENTY-FI... tion. No notice w... ONE DOLLAR.
Advertisements ... tices," twenty cen... and ten cents for ea...
The above prices ... advertisements.
LEGAL A...
Sheriff's sales, per ...
Sheriff's Mortgage ...
Tax Collectors's sa...
Citations for Letter...
Citations for Letter...
Letters of applica... Administration...
Letters of applica... Guardianship...
Applications for le...
Notices to Debtors...
Sales of Land, etc...
Sales of perishable...
Estray Notices, 30...
Foreclosure of Mor...
TIME REQUIRED...
Sales of Land, et... tors or Guardians, ... on the first Tuesd... hours of ten in the ... ternoon, at the C... which the property... sales must be give... previous to the day...
Notices of the sa... be given in like m... day of sale.
Notices to the deb... must also be publis...
Notice that appl... Court of Ordinary ... must be published f...
Citations for lette... dianship, etc., must... mission from Admi... for dismission from ...
Rules for foreclos... lished monthly for 4... papers, for the full ... pelling titles from ... where bond has bee... full space of three m...
Publications will a... ing to these, the leg... wise ordered.

RAILRO...
GEORGIA R...
Five cents per mil...
W. COLE, Superi... at Atlanta.
DAY...
Leave Atlanta ....
Arrive at Augusta........
Leave Augusta........
Arrive at Atlanta........
No trains on Sund...
NIGHT P...
Leave Atlanta........
Arrive at Augusta........
Leave Augusta........
Arrive at Atlanta........
ATLANTA... ROAD—87 miles—F... KING, President; L... R. M. FARRAR, Agen...
DAY P...
Leave Atlanta........
Arrive at West Poi...
Leave West Point...
Arrive at Atlanta...
NIGHT FREIGHT...
Arrive at West Point...
Leave West Point...
Arrive at Atlanta...
MACON & ... miles—Fare, five ce... President; R. A. A...
DAY P... Daily, ...
Leave Macon ...
Arrive at Atlanta ...
Leave Atlanta ...
Arrive at Macon ...
NIGHT EXPRESS
Leave Atlanta ...
Arrive in Macon ...
Leave Macon ...
Arrive in Atlanta ...

BOOTS...
G. H. & A. W. F... Boots and Sho... hand the largest an... ta, and will sell to c... prices, with freigh...

B. HERMA... and Jewel... Goods, Gold ... Marietta an... cross corner,) Atlan... elry, &c., repaired ... apri8-d6m

WM. BOL... Clocks, Jew... &c., Whitel... Lynch & C... Repairing in good ... nov12—d1y

Dr. R. N...
DE...
TAKE this meth... Atlanta and ... rooms in the Belle... streets, where the... erations pertainin...
We claim that o... one.
Particular atten... regulation of Chi...
As to our ARTI... work to leave our ... isfaction given in ...
Ladies wishing ... residences shall b... benefit of an opera... shces given.

DR. GEO...
(Corner Marie... Over Ky... ATLANTA, ...
Residence ... and Houston.

H. ...
DE...
CAN BE FOUN... office, over L... lishment, on Whi... until half-past 5 P...

DR. R. ...
Den...
Granite Block; B... Atlanta ...
OFFICE OVE...
N. B.—Notice Si... feb29—d6m

SIDN...
Attorn...
ATLAN...
OFFICE—WHIT... York" Store, o... may28—d3m

R. M. ...
WHO...
LIQUO...
Granite Block ... je16-d1y

OLIVER...
Commiss...
(Corner Alab... ATLANTA ...
HAVE on consi... 20,000 lbs Cle... 10,000 lbs Ba... 10,000 lbs Fla... 40 barrels ... 500 Sacks ... Howard Kli...
Agents for Marie... stantly on hand P... of different sizes.